The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Correspondence in the Case of the Saxon.

Final Preparations for Laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

No Outsiders to be Allowed on Board the Great Eastern.

Affairs in Great Britain and on the Continent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d of July, arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th June.

The steamer *Bosphorus*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The *Caledonia*, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde on the 30th.

The United States frigate *Niagara* arrived at Deal on the 29th June, and sailed again on the 30th, eastward.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

An English Election—Suffrage at Nottingham—A Happy Country—Another Corrupt Lord Chancellor—Cholera Coming—Hydrophobia—Americans on their Travels—Fourth of July in Europe—Non-Explosive Gunpowder—Domestic Service—Cotton—A Railway Experiment—Gen. T. Thumb at Windsor—Waterloo.

LONDON, Friday, July 1, 1865.

England is in all the turmoil of a general election. The session is expected to end next week, but the country is hard at work preparing to choose another House of Commons. There are no principles at stake, and the two great parties do not differ in policy. DERBY is as liberal as PALMERSTON, and PALMERSTON is as conservative as DERBY. DERBY threw over the Catholic Oaths Bill in the Lords the other night, because its passage would lose his party a few Orange votes. But each borough fights the battle to suit itself. Influence carries one, money buys another, in a third they get up a general scrimmage.

At Nottingham, for instance, last Monday night, two would-be members proposed to address their enlightened fellow-citizens. When the trains arrived with delegations from the neighboring towns, they were set upon by a mob and driven back into the station. The candidates did not dare to make their appearance, the processions of town voters were pelted with stones, the flags were torn down and scaffoldings burnt—police powerless—military sent for—fight kept up till midnight—fifteen persons dangerously injured and great numbers maimed.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, who presents himself for re-election to the City of London has only to buy the votes he may require. A seat can usually be had for $30,000, but when a man is ambitious to represent some particular locality, it may cost him $100,000. WILBERFORCE, when making his long and hard fight against the slave-trade, then a very profitable business in England, paid at times as much as $200,000 for a seat in Parliament, that he might carry on the battle, which will end, probably, in the election of some of our colored men and brothers as Governors of several Southern States, Senators in Congress, and members of the House of Representatives. If the negroes vote, they will naturally elect men of their own color.

The roughs of Nottingham not having any votes to gain, threw stones instead, and bludgeons for the time were as powerful as a majority in the ballot-box—the ballot-box which Lord PALMERSTON thinks so un-English, because suffrage is a trust, and he wishes to watch those who exercise it. Certainly it is a trust when a ten-pound householder has been paid five pounds for his vote; and if I had paid such a sum, I should like to see that I got the worth of my money.

But with all the dullness in the money market, and the turmoil of politics, England is a happy country this day. The British Minister at Washington has assured this government, and the government has assured the country, that peace with America is almost certain. President JOHNSON is not disposed to go to war for Canada on the *Alabama* claims. John Bull draws a long breath of relief and satisfaction, and as soon as the little business of the election is over, he will be ready to plunge into business and speculation, buy cotton, build railways, and may even invest in American government securities. The *Times* is engaged at present in showing how perfectly hollow the rebellion was—how it had never the smallest chance of success, and how happy the great bulk of the Southern people are to be out of it.

Pending the election and during the dullness of the peace news from America, the opposition papers are amusing themselves with diatribes on the corruption of the Lord Chancellor, consisting of nepotism, favoritism, and bribery. Mr. LONGFIELD led off the attack a few nights ago in the Commons. He said "the highest officer of the Crown had been twice convicted, and up to this time, twice pardoned for having sanctioned and connived at a crime for his own family purposes." The Attorney-General said this attack was more worthy of an Old Bailey lawyer than a member of the British Parliament, and PALMERSTON was equally indignant that the keeper of the Queen's conscience should be so abused; but the misfortune of the case is that the facts bear out the charges. All the Chancellor can do is to plead the custom of the country. To live on and plunder the government—to help one's friends, and appoint one's relations is universal. A Bishop provides for his sons and daughters, nephews and nieces in the Church, and a Minister of the Crown quarters his family on the country. Office is permanent, and if a man is obliged to resign, from incompetency, or to make place for another, he retires on a good pension. Where such practices are general, it seems malicious to pick out a special case for reprobation.

There is some dread of the cholera. It has committed great ravages at Mecca, and has been brought by returning pilgrims to Alexandria, where not only great numbers of the natives, but several French and English residents have fallen victims. The type is of the most virulent character. The mails from the east are now brought through in boxes instead of bags, but I doubt the efficcy of this measure, and should not be surprised to hear any day that the disease had appeared at Marseilles. It is hoped that the season is too advanced for it to reach London this Summer. If it does, and maintains at all the character it has shown in Arabia and Egypt, it will commit fearful ravages in this metropolis, where a crowded, filthy, drunken, half-starved population of several hundred thousands is ready to become its victims. There are whole districts of London, measuring ten or fifteen square miles, all ready for the cholera. I can take a map and mark upon it to-day the centers of the pestilence, and color the portions over which it will rage if it should reach us. I saw it in New-York, visited the hospitals, and examined those who were attacked in every stage of the disease, and I have no wish to see it in London, where the authorities are so helpless and the people are so wretched.

With unusual hot and dry weather, there is a small panic of hydrophobia. Many persons have been bitten and some have died, as all die with this disease. It is confidently asserted that the vapor bath will cure, even after the paroxysms have commenced. If I should have the misfortune to be bitten by a suspicious dog, I should have the wound washed with strong aqua amonia, or cauterized as soon as possible with caustic potash. I should then take a series of Turkish or other vapor baths for two or three weeks, sweating profusely, and observe a careful diet.

Since the fall of gold and of the Confederacy in America, the torrent of travelers pouring through London to the continent is something wonderful. All the steamers are crowded, and there are loud complaints of some of them, both as to crowding and fare. The railways are loaded with "Yankees" and their luggage. The new London hotels catch them for a day or two, just long enough to let them see a few of the biggest lions, and they are off to Paris. We cannot keep them here. Grimy, smoky, dirty London has no chance against the brilliant Continental Capital. Every blessed Yankee is off like a shot to Calais, or Boulogne, or Dieppe, or Havre, or away to that dear and splendid Paris, the veritable Yankee paradise, where Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister, finding no public room large enough for all the Americans to unite in celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence, has taken the Bois de Boulogne for that purpose. Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND will make a prayer. Rev. Mr. GURNEY will read the Declaration of Independence and two collects. Some distinguished American will make an oration, and there will be a *fete champêtre*, with toasts, and speeches, and a good time generally, while in London we shall have the usual dinner, in the English fashion, at St. James Hall, and the few Americans who can be induced to stay in London will unite with some English Liberals and Republicans in celebrating two rebellions, one of which was successful, and the other successfully suppressed—thanks to a powerful foreign intervention in one case, and an equally powerful non-intervention in the other. LOUIS XIV. sent us fleets and armies; LOUIS NAPOLEON was wise enough to keep his fleets and armies at home, or send them to Mexico. France has been the friend of America in both rebellions or revolutions, and in both England has been her enemy—in the former as much as she could, in the latter as much as she dared. But we must let by-gones be by-gones, and make up good friends. Mr. ADAMS, who always conceals the sword with the olive branch, will hold out the hand of friendship on the 4th inst.—a hand ready to raise the glass as an emblem of good-fellowship, or sign a receipt in full on payment of the claims for *Alabama* depredations.

In a country where great magazines of gunpowder are frequently exploding and causing immense destruction, people may be interested in a reported discovery of Mr. GALE, an English electrician. It is a method of making gunpowder non-explosive. The process is said to be simple and effective, the cost trifling, and the powder is not injured. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive, and in the same time its explosive properties can be restored. If this is true, the government can remove the dread which now attaches to its great powder deposits near London and other large towns—that is, they can do so in a few years, if they set about it. There must be a commission appointed, which could be got at in two years, with a little pressure. Two years could be spent in experiments and a year in drawing up a report. Unless the matter was forgotten, in three or four years it might be brought into practical operation.

Among the queer meetings held in London was one a few days ago, with the object of effecting a reform in domestic service, which has become greatly demoralized. Servants in England have grown independent, saucy, scheming, rapacious, immoral, and, not unfrequently, the associates of thieves and burglars. They are tyrants in the kitchen and housekeeper's-room; they join with the tradesmen to cheat their employers, either exacting large percentages from butcher, fishmonger, grocer, &c., or pocketing the difference between the articles used and the bills rendered; they have their own company; they out-dress their mistresses; in short, they are the plague and pest of multitudes of housekeepers. One speaker said that women were too much employed in England at field labor, in brick-yards, and working as navvies on railways. It is true that a multitude of coarse, ignorant women are employed in the hardest kinds of out-door labor, but I do not see how that affects the matter. Rev. Prebendary JACKSON had been so pleased with the dress and deportment of French servants, that he had brought them to England with him. There is no doubt that the French lower classes are superior to the English, better educated and better behaved, more sober, honest and moral; but if England is to be supplied with servants from France, what is to become of the English? Are they all to become farm-laborers, navvies and coal-heavers?

The recent accounts of the condition of things in the Cotton States of America has sent the prices up here and increased the demand for goods. It is doubted now if for four or five years there will be any organization of labor which will permit enough cotton to be raised to affect the markets. It is pointed out that cotton requires constant labor for almost the whole year. A strike would be ruin. The planter must have control of his crop from the preparation of the ground in January until the picking in December. As great interests are often injured by strikes in England, and as thousands of plantations were ruined in the West Indies, those interested in cotton naturally suppose the same will be the case in America.

At present, in some of the British West Indies, the laws permit contracts for five years between planters and laborers, and these contracts can be enforced as thoroughly as if the hands were slaves. In this way the planter is secured against the laziness, caprices or combinations of the hands necessary to work his plantation. Under the old system in Alabama, cotton could be made for five cents a pound. If free labor is really cheaper than slave labor, as political economists assure us, the easiest way to pay off the national debt would be to set all hands to raising cotton.

Your railroad men will be interested in the experiment made in building a temporary road over Mount Cenis, to be worked during the progress of the tunnel of seven miles through the mountain. By means of horizontal driving-wheels acting upon a central rail, an engineer has taken trains over gradients of 1 in 12, with very sharp curves, at less than one-fifth the expense of the line through the tunnel. There may be passes of both the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains where this system may be useful. With a grade of 1 in 12 an engineer could draw a train of cars over the top of Chimborazo.

Mr. ADAMS and his daughters, who have been for some time absent in Italy, chiefly at Florence, have just returned to the United States Legation. Rents have risen at the new Italian capital to such a degree, and houses are in such a demand, that they are taking them ready-made, constructed of wood and iron, from London.

If some Americans, where lumber is cheap, would turn their attention to the construction of good and convenient portable houses, which could be carried anywhere, they might make a speculation. A good light article may also be made of *papier maché*.

Gen. Tom Thumb and his party may now be considered an institution in England, since they have been to Windsor Castle, by Her Majesty's command. The children were greatly delighted with the General, his wife, his baby, and all his family, and when Mrs. Gen. Thumb sang "The Captain with his Whiskers," or, as our London French paper has it, "*Le Capitaine avec sa Moustache*," Prince LEOPOLD was in ecstacies of delight. The sovereigns gathered by Gen. Thumb, during his present visit to England, would considerably outweigh the entire party, baby included.

As Americans at home and abroad were preparing to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of their national independence, the English and Germans have been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not much was done in England. The bells rung, and the old soldiers had an extra allowance of beer, but at Brunswick they got together nine hundred veterans who had served in the battle, many of whom had been through the Russian campaign, and with these they had a very striking celebration. They celebrated the victory—but the treaties which followed it, the restoration of the BOURBONS, for which it was fought—the Holy Alliance there victorious—where are they? France is an Empire, NAPOLEON is on the throne, and the treaties of 1815 are so much old parchment. A great battle and a great victory sometimes leads to no result. The will of the people of France and Italy have triumphed in spite of Waterloo. In this way Waterloo is avenged.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SAXON.

REQUEST FOR COMPENSATION REFUSED.

From the London Globe, June 30.

Correspondence with the United States Government respecting compensation to the widow of the late Mr. GRAY, killed by Lieut. DANENHOWER on board the *Saxon*, has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty. It appears that in March, last year, Lord LYONS stated to Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the officers of the *Vanderbilt* should be tried for willful murder, and that Her Majesty's Government considered that compensation to GRAY's widow ought to form part of the redress made by the Government of the United States for the act of its officers. On June 22, Mr. SEWARD stated that although there had previously been a Court of Inquiry, yet owing to Lord LYONS' communication, a naval court-martial had been held; and the United States Government accepted the judgment of that court as conclusive of the fact that the regretted death of GRAY occurred by an accident, which involved no crime on the part of DANENHOWER, and therefore no responsibility on the part of the United States. On Aug. 11, Earl RUSSELL wrote to Lord LYONS, expressing the opinion that Mr. SEWARD was justified in acting upon the judgment of the court-martial, and saying that "although it might have been hoped that the United States Government might deem it not inconsistent with this position voluntarily to make some compensation to the relations of the unfortunate man whose life has been so needlessly sacrificed by the impetuosity and carelessness of one of their officers, Her Majesty's Government do not feel that they would be borne out in insisting, as a right, that such compensation should be paid." On Sept. 27 following Mrs. GRAY dispatched a memorial to the Foreign Office, requesting Her Majesty's Government to urge the case upon the merciful consideration of the United States Government, which memorial was forwarded to Mr. BURNLEY on 31st of January of the present year, with Earl RUSSELL's instructions to take a favorable opportunity of speaking to Mr. SEWARD on the subject of Mrs. GRAY's distressed condition, but not to press for what must be a purely voluntary act on the part of the United States Government. Mr. BURNLEY, in a note to Earl RUSSELL, dated March 3, states that he had communicated with Mr. SEWARD, whose answer, he regretted, was not a favorable one, and that it was not couched in a more gracious tone. Mr. SEWARD in that answer, dated Feb. 17, says:

"The result of the judicial proceedings in the case was, that the firing of the pistol was unpremeditated, and was a casualty. DANENHOWER was engaged at the time in a lawful act, under lawful command of his superior officer. The individual who perished was voluntarily engaged for his own gain in a transaction which was hostile and injurious to the United States, in violation of the law of nations, and in disobedience to the express command of his sovereign. It could only be upon sentiments of magnanimity that the United States Government could make remuneration to the widow of the deceased. If this government was never so much disposed to practice upon such sentiments, it would be restrained to forbear in this instance by the consideration that charity in such a case would tend to increase rather than to diminish the lawless enterprises of those, in foreign countries, who, like GRAY, are seduced by cupidity into hostile injuries and unlawful enterprises against the United States."

IMPUDENT BUT CHARACTERISTIC COMMENTS.

From the London Herald, July 1.

The relations between our government and that of the United States of America do not seem to be of the most amiable description. We are given to understand that the Cabinet of Mr. JOHNSON is still pressing on that of Lord PALMERSTON its unreasonable claim of compensation for the losses caused by the *Alabama* and other Southern cruisers. We are the less surprised at these arrogant demands, and at the meekness which, submitting to them without protest, encourages those Transatlantic enthusiasts to press them on our attention more excitedly from month to month, when we learn that our government has already committed patriotically to rebellion that one would have supposed must have sorely tried its temper. The correspondence on the subject of Mr. GRAY, the late mate of the *Saxon*, shot by the Lieutenant of the American steamer *Vanderbilt*, has just been laid before Parliament. It was closed by Lord RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in this letter Mr. SEWARD refused, in a very insolent manner, to accede to the mild suggestion put forward by Lord RUSSELL, that the American Government might make some compensation to the widow.

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Her Majesty's Government has submitted to this quietly, as usual. It has failed to procure justice against the murderer of GRAY, it has failed to obtain any sort of compensation for the widow. *Let any nation be strong enough and bold enough, first by land and then by sea, not to exhibit with impunity wherever they find them, and say the outrage by clearing round to their relatives and insulting their memory.*

THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

IS FREEDOM BETTER THAN SLAVERY?

From the London Post, June 29.

But Mr. JOHNSON and his advisers would properly lay themselves open to reproach if they inaugurate a policy which has a tendency to enhance, instead of relieving existing evils. It has already been shown to demonstration that the great mass of slaves cannot, on their emancipation, be brought to labor for hire, and the invariable result of what we may term violent acts of manumission has been an amount of destitution of which only eye-witnesses can form an adequate idea. It is perfectly idle to say that it is a negro's fault if he will not work in order to save himself from starvation. A slave cast upon the world to work for himself is as helpless and unreasoning as a child. Besides, in the large majority of cases, work is not provided for the freedman, or, if provided, the wages are, in the hands of a man unacquainted with the value or the use of money, utterly insufficient to provide for his wants. Mr. JOHNSON is not without experience; he will, therefore, have no excuse if, with the knowledge which he now possesses, he should at one fell swoop consign the entire colored population of the South to what will be tantamount to a condition of hopeless destitution.

From the London Post, June 30.

It argues debasement, as well as laziness, that negroes should prefer squatting in New-York and Canada, hanging to the skirts of people who in no case more than tolerate them, subjecting themselves to the rigor of a climate their physique is not calculated to bear, when countries like Hayti, our own West India Islands, Guiana—not to speak of the Mauritius—would gladly receive them if they would only consent to reasonable work. If the rejoinder be made that the attraction Canada, the Northern States, and England possessed for the negro was one for which white social humanitarians were partly responsible, one referable to a sentiment of pity, elicited by thoughts of slavery, that much indeed will have to be granted, but with the counter rejoinder that the negro has always done his utmost to foster and uphold the sentiment beyond the bounds of its just and profitable application. At any rate the conditions for that sympathy have ceased; and if American negroes were capable of forecasting events as determined by conditions obvious, they would not try the dangerous experiment of attempting to live amongst white men without working, far less to commit excesses, at a time when the blood of the South is so maddened against them, and people of the North are well nigh tired of benevolence in their favor.

NEGRO RIGHTS AT THE NORTH.

From the London Herald, June 30.

The Americans of the North are boasting that they have set free the negro. We are waiting for some evidence, however, to show that the African black has regained those human rights which are denied to the captive statesmen and soldiers of the South. But the patience of the world, it seems, must be tested for a long time before the dark race is actually admitted, at Washington or New-York, to an ostensible equality with the patriots of the Broadway. Now, indeed, the question is, whether Uncle Tom shall have a vote. A thousand journals, it is asserted by disputants on both sides, are arguing the point as though it involved the whole future of the commonwealth. But it is a remarkable fact that the very men who have been blustering about emancipation as their policy, and equality as its natural result, are indignant with the negroes of Tennessee for daring to memorialize the State Legislature and insist upon the suffrage for themselves. Tennessee, perhaps, may accord them the privilege. Its Governor does a little trade in popularity on his own account, by advocating their claims, though he does so upon the ground that they would neutralize the influence of the disloyal whites; but what of ANDREW JOHNSON, the illustrious predecessor of Parson BROWNLOW? He waits for the advice of Congress—he dreads the "nigger doctrine"—he leaves Judge CHASE to exalt black audiences with the belief that they are the salt of the earth; he allows the ebony people to be free, but doubts their capacity to exercise a constitutional franchise. Well, what will Cuffee do? How will he appreciate his new masters? He is "a man and a brother;" but is he to be a "fellow-citizen?" Clearly, he may be designated "a man," and hailed from a distance as "a brother;" yet where is the public conveyance which will carry him unin-

sulted? Where is the steamboat on the deck of which he is the equal of uncolored passengers? Where are the Yankee laborers who will work where he is employed? It is hardly time as yet to discuss his political Magna Charta in "the home of the setting sun." That may be done after his liberators have determined whether he shall remain an outcast, outlaw, and leper, or be transported to the moral desolation of Liberia, where a little amateur Africa languishes, ill calculated to fulfill the sublime hopes of BOLINGBROKE for the professors of "Talkee-talkee, or the negro language." "We desire to vote at elections," ejaculate the Nigritian patriots of Tennessee. "Keep your sonorous nonsense to yourselves," rejoin their emancipators, "and do not bring your Dutch, French, Spanish Portuguese, Hottentot, and Mumbo-Jumbo dialets to the polling-booths of a civilized republic, the greatest on the earth. It is interesting from many points of view to watch the progress of this controversy; but one fact is palpable—that the hatred of the North American for the negro is more intense and pitiless than ever. He spurns him; his organs regret that he and his species cannot be "put up to auction wholesale to stock the plantations of Dutch Guiana;" and one of the very journals which eulogised ABRAHAM LINCOLN as "the father of African liberty in the New World," lately protested against "the ludicrous impossibility" of a wooley-headed population existing in any relationship with a nation of whites.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE.

From the London Times, June 30.

Since the *Great Eastern* has been moved from Sheerness, all the final arrangements for her great undertaking have been pushed forward to the utmost, and in the course of another few days she will be in a condition to start, though it is not probable that she will really move to sea before the 9th or 10th of July. She is now anchored in the channel, about seven miles below the Nore, swinging freely to the wind and tide, held only by a single six-ton Trotman anchor, and having a *minimum* depth of eight fathoms under her at low water. Since she has been moved from her old berth in the Medway the work of coaling her to the utmost has been steadily going forward. Half of her extra supply of 1,500 tons is already aboard, and the rest will be stowed away by the end of next week. With all her weights she will then draw a little over 33½ feet, though with very nearly 24,000 tons on board. This comparatively slight immersion gives the best idea of her immense size, as a line-of-battle ship of only 2,500 tons draws seldom less than 25½ feet, and very often 30 feet. Before leaving her moorings in the Medway divers were sent down to examine the bottom of the ship, and they reported her tolerably clean, except from mussels, which will all drop off before she reaches Dover. The approaching voyage, however, is one of the very few when extreme foulness of the ship's bottom would be by no means a disadvantage, as it will be rather difficult than otherwise to keep the *Great Eastern* at the low rates of steaming required to pay out the cable with perfect safety. To insure this only the screw engines will be used on the voyage, the paddle-engines being simply kept with banked-up fires in readiness for use on the port or starboard sides in case of a beam wind on either quarter necessitating an assistance to the great ship's steerage way. Her crew will be about two hundred men, and the full complement of all on board, including cable hands, staff of electricians, engineers, &c., a little over 300. Mr. GLASSE starts with the massive shore-end for Ireland early next week. This enormous solid portion of the cable goes in a special vessel, and will be submerged from Valentia to a distance of 25 miles from the shore on Monday, the 10th. The end at sea will be buoyed to await the *Great Eastern's* arrival; that on shore will be put in communication with the wires of the International and Magnetic Companies, which already give through communication to Valentia. When the *Great Eastern* arrives and the splice is completed her voyage will instantly commence, a fine steamer, the *Hawk*, accompanying her for a distance of some 30 or 40 miles. In this steamer will be the directors of the company and a few invited guests, but absolutely none not connected with laying the cable, will be allowed on board the *Great Eastern*. Twice a day, in the morning and in the evening, signals will be sent through from the ship to Valentia, stating where the vessel is, &c., and these will be regularly transmitted direct to London. Anything, therefore, occurring on board the ship will be instantly known in England, while, on the other hand, anything going wrong with the cable itself, will be as quickly ascertained—not alone from the cessation of signals, but from the tests that can be applied to the end at Valentia.

The paying-out machine is being fixed up on board the ship, and the leading trough has also been completed along the deck. This latter is a plain timber frame, supporting a semicircular trough of iron, down which the cable is drawn to the paying-out machine, the friction of its passage suffering to keep it "taut," and obviate all chances of kinks entering the machine. All three tanks containing the cable have now been completely filled with water, and the wire, in fact, is as much submerged now as it will be at the bottom of the Atlantic—with this difference, that the pressure of the immense depths of the ocean will materially improve the condition of the cable by the compression of the gutta-percha. In these three tanks the temperature and quantity of water are kept precisely equal, and a series of electrical tests have been under the last three days, and will be continued for five days more, in order, from the results of all, to obtain a summary of what the condition of the cable should be while paying out. The contents of the three tanks—that is, the entire length of 2,500 miles of cable—have now been coupled up, and signals are sent through morning and evening. These signals show the insulation and conductivity of the wire to be almost absolutely perfect, even in an electrical sense. Thus, even with the rough instruments, a message of four words was sent through yesterday in a minute and a quarter. The company, however, believe they have succeeded in designing instruments which can more than double this rate of signaling. But even taking the four words in a minute as a fair standard, they will of profit from such a wire at the rate of £2 per word, which we believe is to be the charge, would be immense, and, allowing for repeats and service signals, amount to more than a million annually. Certainly all that science and skill can do has been done for the cable, and everything now depends on moderately fair weather for the voyage. If that additional good fortune should only be vouchsafed to the undertaking, hourly communication with the most distant regions of North America may be confidently looked for on the 28th of July next.

The £5 shares in the company had declined to ¼ to ¾ premium.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The parliamentary proceedings were mainly formal and of an unimportant nature.

In the House of Commons Sir CHARLES WOOD had made the usual financial statement with regard to India. He showed that there was a continued general advance in prosperity from one end of India to the other. The net revenues of the several Presidencies for the year ending April, 1864, amounted to £35,636,898, and the charges to £26,018,388, leaving a surplus revenue of £9,618,510, which surplus was nearly all consumed in the payment of interest, guaranteed railway dividends, &c. Sir CHARLES WOOD detailed the assistance afforded by government toward the cultivation of cotton, which he said had been attended with great success. Indian capitalists were preparing to weave a description of cotton goods that would not interfere with English manufactures, but would supersede the wasteful process of handloom weaving and allow the persons so employed to engage in agricultural pursuits.

THE ELECTIONS.

Electioneering addresses by the various candidates for Parliament were the order of the day. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT had issued his address to the electors of Birmingham. He declares, in most emphatic language, that the Parliament about to expire has been disloyal to its pledges, and that the Ministry which climbed into office on pretence of devotion to the cause of reform, has violated its most solemn pledge. For himself, he claims to be held free of any share in a betrayal of the popular trust, and he expresses a hope that the coming elections will show that the cause of freedom, based on a true representation of the people, is advancing irresistibly to a triumph.

Mr. BRIGHT states that he is ready to accept again the duties of a representative of Birmingham, and to speak for the constituency and the cause of reform in the coming Parliament.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The revenue returns show a net decrease of £724,000 sterling for the quarter ending June 30, which is all accounted for by the reduction in the customs duties. The net decrease for the year ending June 30, is only £404,000.

The Board of Trade returns for May, compared with those of the corresponding month last year, show a falling off of about seven per cent. in the declared value of the shipments. The reduction from last year is almost entirely caused by the fall of the price of cotton and other important staples, and not by any diminution of employment.

A LAKE DISCOVERED IN AFRICA.

It is known to those who take an interest in African exploration that Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, after meeting SPEKE and GRANT at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, advanced southward in an attempt to extend the discoveries of those travelers. The following dispatch from Mr. HAMMOND acquaints geographers with the discovery of another great Central African lake whence the Nile issues, and which has been named by Mr. BAKER the Albert Nyanza. The Royal Geographical Society have recently awarded to Mr. BAKER their Victoria gold medal for his spirited undertaking, entirely at his own cost. As one of the telegrams informs us that this second great Nilotic lake lies in north latitude 2 deg. 17 min., Sir R. MURCHISON says we may fairly surmise that it is the Luta Nzige, heard of by SPEKE and placed hypothetically in about its true position upon his map, but which he was prevented from examining.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 28, 1865.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acquaint you, for the information of the Geographical Society, that two telegrams, dated respectively the 27th and 28th inst., have been this day received at the Foreign Office, which, though imperfectly transmitted, clearly convey the following intelligence, which his Lordship has great pleasure in communicating through you, without delay, to the society: Mr. Consul-General COLQUHOUN reports from Alexandria, that letters, dated the 10th of May, had been received from Khartum, stating that "Mr. BAKER has succeeded in discovering the second great source of the Nile—second, not in importance, but only in order of discovery, to the Victoria Nyanza of Speke." Mr. Consul STANLEY, also from Alexandria, speaks of the discovery as that of "the second and main source of the Nile, in Lake Albert Nyanza, north latitude 2 deg. 17 min." Mr. BAKER was expected shortly to arrive at Alexandria. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

LOSS OF RARE BOOKS BY FIRE.

The premises of Messrs. SOTHERLY & Co., the well-known book auctioneers, in London, had been destroyed by fire. An eleven days' sale of a rare biblical library had but just commenced, and a most valuable collection of books was destroyed.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash in hand of 15,250,000 francs, making the total bullion £20,500,000 sterling, a sum higher than has been touched for several years.

The Paris Bourse was unsettled. Rentes on the 30th advanced to 66.60.

The Corps Legislatif had passed the bill providing for the construction of the Great Exhibition building on the Champ de Mars.

An imperial decree dissolves the municipal councils. The new elections are to take place on the 22d of July.

The Minister of the Interior, in a circular, says that as local questions only have to be decided at these elections, he recommends to the prefects that the electors should be allowed to manifest their choice spontaneously, and should only be interfered with if imprudent persons attempt to alter the character of elections by importing questions of a political nature.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministerial crisis still continued at Vienna.

ITALY.

The failure of the negotiations between the Italian Government and the Pope was the leading theme in Italy. The *Opinione*, of Florence, had stated that the Pope rejected the demand that the bishops should be required to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy, but had he consented to order them to yield obedience to the laws and th the State.

The *Nazione* states that the negotiations had not only been interrupted, but broken off. It further declares that the above statements of the *Opinione* are inexact, and says it is true that the Pope rejected the proposal for the bishops to take the oath of allegiance, but it is not correct that his Holiness consented to order the bishops to promise obedience to the laws and to the State. Rome has made no counter proposals. It is equally incorrect that the Pope requested a modification in the heading of the *exequatur*. The Roman Court declared that it could neither accept the *exequatur*, nor enter into any discussion upon the form that might be given to it.

Florence papers assert that MM. BACH and HUBNER have both actively interfered on the part of the Vienna Cabinet to prevent an understanding between Italy and the Pope; and add that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has addressed to the Berlin Cabinet some strong remonstrances against the project of a commercial treaty between Italy and the Zollverein.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the negotiations between Rome and Mexico are still proceeding.

RUSSIA.

A CONSPIRACY FRUSTRATED.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Independance Belge* gives an interesting account of the causes that led to the condemnation and banishment to Siberia of three Russian gentlemen lately. The prisoners were named SERNO-SOLOVIEVITCH, VETOCHNIKOFF and WLADIMIROFF, and were all connected, in various subordinate positions, with the government. Their offence was complicity in the revolutionary attempts of Russian political refugees in London. It seems that a certain M. KELSEIFF, who had quitted Russia, not in consequence of any political trouble, but because he was discontented with the existing order of things, went to London, and took an active part in the revolutionary propaganda of M. HERTZEN. He started a paper there addressed specially to Russians disaffected toward both the government and the ecclesiastical authorities of the empire. With a view of organizing the spread of his doctrines, M. KELSEIFF visited Russia under an assumed name, and with a Turkish passport. While there, it seems, M. SOLOVIEVITCH and his fellow-prisoners gave him shelter and protection. On his return to London he endeavored to organize a plan for obtaining the concurrence of the religious dissenters among the revolutionary party in Austria. With this view a certain young man, named NITCHIPORENKO, was sent as the envoy of the dissentient Russian sectaries to Bielaia-Krinitza, where the Metropolitan of the Austrian dissenters resided. An act of imprudence on his part ruined all the plans of his employers. Tobacco, it seems, is abhorred by the Austrian sectaries, and they call it "the devil's herb." Yet NITCHIPORENKO was foolish enough to smoke in the presence of the Metropolitan himself. Thus so offended the Austrian sectaries that, instead of uniting with their "Russian brethren," they handed over the imprudent smoker to the government authorities, who in their turn delivered him up to Russia. To save himself, NITCHIPORENKO betrayed the whole plot, and among other things, told how KELSEIFF had been protected by SOLOVIEVITCH and his two friends. The trial of these gentlemen has extended over a space of about three years, and they were sentenced on the 17th to perpetual banishment to Siberia, with the loss of all civil and political rights. Even this is a commutation of their original sentence, under which they were condemned to hard labor for the first twelve years of their exile. A British subject, named VENI, or BENI, is also implicated in this affair. His offence is that he knew KELSEIFF was in Russia, and did not denounce him to the police. He is to be imprisoned three months, and then be sent out of Russia, where he has long resided and distinguished himself as a journalist.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

Fires continue to prevail in various parts of Russia. The *Russian Correspondence* of St. Petersburgh says: "A conflagration has destroyed 108 houses in Gorodok, in the government of Wilna. Nearly all of them belonged to Jews. Two children perished in the flames. Three days after another fire broke out in the Jewish quarter at Grodno, and destroyed eighty-two houses. A considerable fire has also taken place at Borisoff, in the government of Mohilew. The church, the synagogue, 295 houses, and 135 shops became the prey of the flames. The government used all its efforts to prevent those disasters. A sum of 6,630 roubles has been granted by the Governor-General of the Western Provinces for the purchase of fire engines. Henceforth every district town will possess one constructed according to the French system, a hand-pump, hatchets, ladders, &c. It remains now for the inhabitants to organize the service properly."

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria to June 28 reported continued ravages by the cholera, both there and at Cairo; but the epidemic was considered to be assuming a less alarming character.

THE BRAZILS.

Additional telegrams:

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, May 27.

Exchange, 49¼. Hides quiet and unaltered. Wool dull and unchanged.

MONTEVIDEO, Monday, May 29.

Exchange, 50¼. Wet Salted Hides, 5.75 and dull. Dry American, 4.20@4.10; stock small. Wool—Fine declining; inferior firm, there being no stock. Tallow, 1.78¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RECENT TOULON EXPERIMENTS.

From the London Telegraph.

The electrical torpedo or mine, with which civil engineers have done such admirable work within the last quarter of a century, was first applied to military purposes during the Crimean war; being then employed in the Baltic by the Russian Government as a means of naval defence. Of course, this novel use of the contrivance imperatively called for new methods of working, to accord with the altered conditions of the engineering problem, but the requisite adjustment was not to be accomplished at once. Time and experience were needed to that end, and hence the early specimens of the new engine of war were far from being all that were required in point of effectiveness. Only small charges of powder were used in them, and these were fired by percussion, or by the contact of the torpedo with a floating body—a most unsatisfactory plan, and one often proving destructive to friends instead of foes.

The torpedo, therefore, has not hitherto been properly appreciated as a defence of war; nevertheless the fact is now established beyond all doubt that it is as available for defence as iron-clads and rifled guns are for attack. Indeed, such is the progress which has recently been made by Mr. NATHANIEL J. HOLMES, and the scientific gentlemen associated with him, in this new department of military engineering, that hereafter, in all plans for coast, harbor and river defences, and in all works for the protection of cities and inhabited places, whether against attack by armies on land or by ships afloat, the electrical torpedo will probably play a most important part. Not only will it modify and strengthen existing plans, but it will greatly reduce the expense of future systems. Against its tremendous force the strongest iron-clads and the heaviest guns will avail little in an attack. The destruction of an entire fleet may be effected by it within ten minutes, and at a distance of ten miles, where the enemy are powerless to injure. By land, too, its destructive effects are equally available for baffling the attempts of an invader. A city, for instance, may be made quite safe from the approach of hostile armies, by one or more girdles of pits and mines, placed at distances beyond the range of an invader's guns, and charged with the means of inevitable death to his troops, should they venture near the guarded but invisible circle.

An experiment recently made at Toulon by the French Government has afforded some measure of the destructive force which lies stored up at command in the electrical torpedo. With a charge of little more than 100 lbs. of gunpowder, a vessel 150 feet long, and upward of 40 feet broad, was instantaneously destroyed whilst floating in deep water in apparent security. At the word of command, given by Admiral CHABANNES, a dull crashing sound filled the air, and, to the amazement of the 20,000 spectators who witnessed the experiment, the devoted craft was effaced from the surface of the water. The portions of the vessel examined afterward all bore testimony to the tremendous effects of the concussion, even with a water depth of 16 feet clear between the ship's bottom and the top of the sunken torpedo, and with a charge of only 100 pounds of powder. Striking as was the result of the experiment performed by Admiral CHABANNES, it is said to have been but a rough indication of the power embodied in the new engine of defence. The French Government have signified their intention to repeat the experiment, and to add to it another in which a ship will be annihilated under full sail. Meanwhile Mr. N. J. HOLMES affirms that he has not revealed the secrets discovered by him with respect to the practical employment of the torpedo in warfare.

Let us glance at some of the probable effects of

bias tied behind, and the ends trimmed with white Llama fringe. With this is worn a white muslin high body, very much trimmed with Cluny guipure.

A toilet of plain white muslin. The trimming consists of a series of *pattes* put crosswise at equal distances, beginning at the waist in front, and carried down to the bottom of the skirt, and all round the hem; they are made of mauve taffetas, covered with Cluny guipure. Down the centre of the front breadth a row of pearl buttons is placed. The body is high, and has *pattes* down the front and round the waist, just beneath the band, which is fastened with a pearl buckle. The sleeves are nearly tight, and have *pattes* at the top and bottom. This toilet is completed either by a collet of Yak lace, or small paletot with a hood.

A sea-side dress of maize-colored foulard, with small black spots. Upon each seam is an end of the same material, put in narrow at the waist, and gradually increasing in width; placed flat on the skirt, and trimmed round with a narrow black guipure, with a heading of beads, and on the middle of each of these flat pieces a row of large jet cut buttons; casaque to match, trimmed also with guipure and jet. With this kind of dress a hat must be worn.

A white plain or embroidered muslin dress, with an underskirt of white taffetas. Small muslin paletot. The whole toilet richly trimmed with guipure. This dress could be varied for evening wear by mixing ornaments of straw with the guipure, and replacing the white underskirt by one of colored taffetas, the casaque being taken off, leaving merely the low body. Bands of some bright shade—either with a buckle or bow—are much worn with white dresses.

A robe of *poil de chevre*, buttercup color, looped with agrafes of blue taffetas, over a skirt of the same material, the bottom of which is trimmed with a *plissé à la vieille* of blue taffetas, having along both edges a steel cord. The body is round, with a sash tied at the side. Small sleeves, and a casaque to match.

A robe of *crêpe de soie*, dust color, trimmed near the bottom of the skirt with blue velvet, embroidered with pearl beads. Low body, fastened with pearl buttons, set in silver. Chemisette of *point de Venise*. Short sleeves, with pendant ornaments of pearls. Velvet sash, embroidered to match the skirt.

A dress of white tulle over white silk, dotted over with stars of straw and butterflies of cerise velvet. The tulle skirt is looped up with plaits of straw, upon which butterflies are lightly placed. Low, square body, with berthe of straw lace. Very short sleeves, with butterflies upon the shoulders.

A robe and casaque of Indian muslin, embroidered in blue wool. Skirt and casaque trimmed round with a rich guipure, over a flounce of blue silk.

An evening dress: the under-skirt of white taffetas, edged with a cord of gold beads. Over this, white tulle, looped up at each breadth by a bouquet of gold wheat. Draped body tulle over taffetas. Small puffed sleeves, with bouquets upon the shoulders. Scarf sash of white ribbon, fringed with gold, tied behind.

A dress of grisaille and white, very narrow stripes, trimmed with guipure insertions, and looped up at the height of about eleven inches over a skirt of green taffetas. Body with basques: sleeves of green taffetas, trimmed with guipure.

A robe of opal white sultane, trimmed with insertion of chantilly, worked with white and steel beads placed over ponceau taffetas or ribbon. Sash tied at the side, with a casaque jaquette, trimmed to match the skirt.

Although hats are now occupying much of the time and ingenuity of our artistes, there are some new and elegant models for bonnets, the trimmings of which are very varied.

A bonnet of straw tissue, trimmed with white ribbon edged with straw lace; bouquet *saule* of seaweed, and red and black berries. Scarf of tulle falling over the shoulders, and fastened to the bonnet by an Empress comb of cut steels. Bandeau of seaweed and berries.

Bonnet: the front of Belgian straw, trimmed with a bouquet of field flowers; the same bouquet repeated inside. Crown composed of wide band of ponceau silk which forms the strings, to which is attached under the chin a catalane of black lace worked with jet beads.

A bonnet of blue tulle, worked with steels. A wreath delicately composed of jasmine and small bell-flowers is placed across the front above a *bouillonné* of tulle, and *bouclettes* of ribbon which form the curtain; the inside is trimmed with the same flowers; blue ribbon strings.

A white crinoline bonnet with steel bands forming squares. Crown of maize silk, with *voilette* of white tulle worked with steel stars, and trimmed round with a moss fringe, maize color. A large tea rose and blond cap; strings of maize-colored ribbon.

The favorite trimming for the inside of the bonnet are bandelettes of velvet, either quite simple, without any ornament, or trimmed with a small bird, butterfly, flower, or an ornament in gold, steel or straw, according to the trimming on the outside of the bonnet. The short veil, worn tight across the face, is discontinued, excepting for bats. The veil now worn is of tulle, reaching nearly to the waist. They are not usually kept down when paying a visit, but are drawn on one side, so as not to hide the bonnet. They may be blue, pink or mauve, according to the color of the bonnet; but white are the most universal.

For evening coiffures, very small flowers are mostly used, as they alone can be made into bandelettes, and this is the fashion of the moment. Amongst the favorite flowers may be mentioned jasmine, daisies, nemophilæ, lilies of the valley and rosebuds.

MATHEMATICAL DISCOVERY.

From the London Times, June 29.

We have great pleasure in learning that Prof. SYLVESTER, a mathematician whose reputation is as well established abroad as at home, has just made a great discovery in that science. This is no other than the proof of Sir ISAAC NEWTON'S rule for the discovery of the imaginary roots of Equations. "This rule," says the *Reader*, "is surrounded with a rare and curious interest. It was originally given by Sir I. NEWTON in his lectures when Lucasian Professor at the University of Cambridge, and in 1707 it was published in the *Arithmetica Universalis*, without proof. MACLAURIN, WARING, EULER, and many other distinguished mathematicians, have attempted to demonstrate it, but all such efforts have hitherto proved abortive. A proof for a few elementary cases was given by Prof. SYLVESTER in a paper published in this year's volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*. He has recently discovered a complete one, founded on the ordinary principles of elementary algebra; and more than this, a theorem, which stands in precisely the same relation to NEWTON'S rule as FOURIER'S theorem does to DESCARTES' rule, the rule being deducible from the theorem as a particular case. But this is not all; this general theorem is itself only a particular case of a still more comprehensive one." To this we may add that the rule in question, both in the first and second editions of the *Arithmetica Universalis*, the second of which was certainly published with NEWTON'S sanction, stands out as the only proposition in the book unaccompanied by a proof, and thus raises a very strong presumption that NEWTON was not in possession of a solution which satisfied his mind. Certain it is that this rule has been a Gordian knot among algebraists for the last century and a half. The rule itself used to be given in an imperfect form in our ordinary Algebras, such as WOOD'S, from which many of our readers may probably once have been taught. But, the proof being wanting, authors became ashamed at length of advancing a proposition the evidence of which rested on no other foundation than belief in NEWTON'S sagacity.

BRIGANDAGE IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

NAPLES, June 23.

The following account of the defeat and capture of GIARDULLO is published by the *Bosolo*, dated from Campagna, 19th inst.: "GIARDULLO, with eight companions and a woman, is now in the hands of the Italian troops. This important capture was effected by Capt. FRAND, of the Carbineers, in the following manner. Yesterday, (18th instant,) about 9 o'clock, Capt. FRAND ordered the arrest of a covert supporter of the brigands, and a relative of one of them. From this man a disclosure was obtained of the place where the brigands were at that moment to be found. Immediately upon getting this information Capt. FRAND, with the Carbineers under his command, and half a company of Bersaglieri, started in pursuit, guided by the peasant, who led them to the brigands' retreat. This was carefully surrounded by the troops, who then attacked the brigands with an impetuosity which secured their total defeat. The place was called Romella, and belonged to Signor ROCCO GIAMBATTISTA, who was arrested at Salerno upon a charge of supporting brigandage. It is hardly possible to conceive the indifference displayed by GIARDULLO and his comrades. They appeared as if nothing was impending over their heads. On their arrival at Campagna the people flocked round the troops and their prisoners in great numbers, bearing chestnut branches, and shouting 'Hurrah for the troops!' 'Hurrah for the Captain!' 'Death to GIARDULLO!' It was a real public festival, and joy was depicted in the faces of all. Yesterday evening the town was illuminated, and the military band performed several pieces of music in honor of the occasion."

THE CHOLERA AT ALEXANDRIA.

The *Triester Zeilung* of June 26 says: "The Italian steamer *Principe Tommaso*, and the Austrian steamer *Marco Polo*, are now in the Theresa Lazarette. Their passengers (152 in number) are lodged in the lazarette quarters, as well as circumstances will permit. All are perfectly healthy, and notwithstanding the great overcrowding in both vessels, the Italian steamer having brought 178 passengers to Ancona, while the *Marco Polo* was crammed with 105—not a single case of serious illness occurred during the voyage. All contrary reports are stupid or malicious inventions. Several travelers, however, concur in admitting that cholera prevails at Alexandria to a great degree, and that the majority of the cases have a fatal issue, but the causes of this are purely local, and mainly attributable to the wretched sanitary condition of the town. Above 700 carcasses of cattle are said to be lying in the Nile canal alone, and the water from this source supplies the inhabitants. A letter from Alexandria on the 19th inst. says: "The measures taken by the government have proved entirely useless to meet the extent of the evil, the first case of which was observed here on the 10th or 11th ult. The disease prevailed first in the northwest suburbs, near the railway station, which are inhabited by some 20,000 Arabs, Greeks and Maltese, all belonging to the lowest class. It is remarkable that the epidemic has hitherto only attacked the port of Alexandria, while hot and populous Cairo, together with the internal portion of the country, have remained entirely free. During the first few days 4 or 5 to 8 persons died daily, then the deaths rose to 30 to 39, and on the 17th 61 fatal cases were reported. An official telegram from Alexandria, dated to-day, (26th,) estimates the number of deaths hitherto at 1,034, the great majority of which belong to the native population. On the 25th, 188 persons died out of a population of 160,000. Large numbers of inhabitants were leaving the town. Arrangements have been made here that persons coming from Alexandria are to be subjected to a week's quarantine, reckoned from the day of arrival. Ships are to be ventilated and fumigated, clothes, furniture and bedding thoroughly cleaned, and goods and letters exposed to the treatment customarr in Italian ports.

The same paper publishes a report from Alexandria as to the cholera in Mecca, an imperfect account of which has previously appeared. It says: "The Musulman festivals of the Kurba-Bairam took place during the first twenty-one days of May, when 600,000 to 700,000 pilgrims annually assemble in Mecca and upon Mount Ararat, to celebrate their pilgrimage with the usual religious ceremonies. The mode of life, utterly opposed to all rules of dietetic prudence, pursued by these crowded masses for ten to fifteen days at the holy places, yearly entails a number of diseases, to which many are sacrificed. This year the cholera, or, as the government prefers to call it, cholerina, was added to the customary pests, and is said to have carried off 20,000 people at Mecca and upon Gebel Ararat within the short space of two months. Private accounts place the loss of pilgrim life at 100,000, an estimate obviously exaggerated, as these do not even include the deaths by cholera. We in Alexandria have no more exact details as to this terrible drama, which made no extraordinary impression upon the pilgrims themselves, who in their religious fanaticism believe every one certain of Paradise who dies during pilgrimage. The country being at all times inaccessible to European medical men the meagre reports we have are derived from a few Egyptian military surgeons ordered by the government to accompany the pilgrims from Egypt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet but steady. Consols on the 30th June closed at 90@90¼ for both money and account.

The demand for discount at the bank was heavy—as usual at the end of the half year. The rate remained at three per cent.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase in the bullion of £112,756 sterling.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. ½d., dollars 4s. 11¼d.@4s. 11d., eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say: Business continues to be almost entirely confined to United States Five-Twenty Bonds and Erie and Illinois shares. The first mentioned, after having at one time been sold as low as 70, may to-day (June 30) be quoted at 71⅜@⅝. Eries are at 52½, and Illinois 84. Maryland Fives are wanted at 70, but none are offered."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 1.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says, "The Cotton market was rather quieter on Friday, but on Saturday became more animated, after receipt of advices per *Persia* of higher prices in New-York, and a large business was transacted on Monday and Tuesday, at advancing rates. On Wednesday, upon accounts per *City of Washington*, relieving the apprehensions of heavy restrictions on the export of cotton, and also a quieter tone in Manchester, the demand became very limited, and prices, in most instances, were irregular and lower, the week closing on Thursday quietly, and abundantly supplied at the quotations. For Sea Island there is a fair inquiry, without change in value. American was in great request in the early part of the week, and continues in good demand at about ¼d.@½d. advance. Egyptian, after advancing considerably, closed at a decline of 1d.@1½d. on the week. For other descriptions the quotations generally are about the same as last week. The sales add up 68,900 bales—including 28,030 for speculation and 14,360 for export. The quotations of Middlings are—Uplands 19¾d.; Texas 20d.; Orleans 20½d. Yesterday (Friday) the business was about 7,000 bales—prices generally firmer and for Egyptians in particular rather dearer. The actual stock at the end of the half year is found to be 308,050 bales, or 31,100 above the estimate—the increase being all in short stapled descriptions. The stock of American is 28,480 bales. At sea from India 451,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very depressed and prices were again lower.

BREADSTUFFS—A little much needed rain has fallen. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour quiet for American, but rather dearer for French. Wheat very firm, and prices yesterday again 1d.@2d. ₱ cental dearer; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. Corn quiet, and about 3d. easier; Mixed, 27s.@28s.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef in moderate demand, at steady prices for the fine qualities, but other kinds are very irregular. Pork very dull. Bacon, little doing, and prices are in favor of buyers. Cheese has declined 1s.@2s. ₱ cwt., owing to large arrivals. Lard quiet, but steady at 66s.@68s. Tallow in fair inquiry at rather dearer rates; North American, 40s.@41s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 27s.@28. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. for Pearls. Sugar in steady demand, at full prices. Coffee—sales limited, stock being restricted chiefly to Rio kinds. Rice quiet but steady. Linseed in good demand, at an advance of 3d.@6d. ₱ qr. Fish Oils—Winter Bagged Sperm, £95; Seal, £40. Linseed Oil steady at 33s. 6d. Resin freely sold at 10s.@11s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 53s. ₱ cwt.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet but firm. Small sales of Refined at 2s. 6d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report WHEAT firm and generally 1s. ₱ quarter dearer; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@44s. ₱ quarter. FLOUR, 22s.@24s. IRON steady; Rails and Bars, £7 5s.; Scotch Pig, 55s. SUGAR steady at full rates. COFFEE firm and in good demand. TEA quiet; good common Congou, 1s.@1s. 1d. RICE quiet but steady. LINSEED has further improved. LINSEED CAKES 5s. ₱ ton dearer; New-York, in barrels, £10 5s.@£10 10s. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. FISH OIL dull. SPERM offers at £90. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 53s. on the spot, and 52s. for future delivery. REFINED PETROLEUM 2s. 6d. TALLOW firm; P. Y. C., 4s. 9d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report WHEAT firm and 3d. ₱ bbl. dearer. FLOUR in favor of sellers, with little offering. CORN 6d. dearer; Mixed, 18s. per 280 lbs.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 1—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, the market closing unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. PROVISIONS dull. BEEF firm. PRODUCE quiet but steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 1—P. M.

Consols, 90¼.
Five-Twenties, 70½@71.
Illinois Central, 84.
Erie Shares, 52½@53.

PARIS, Saturday, July 1—P. M.

Paris Bourse firm. The Rentes close at 66f. 70c.

HAVANA.

Maximilian and his Projects—Marriage of Marshal Bazaine—The War—Fight at Guaymas, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

The English steamship *Conway* has brought news from Vera Cruz, which port it left on the 1st instant.

The Emperor and Empress returned on the 24th to the capital, but made their entry without any official pomp. We are informed that MAXIMILIAN, during his excursion in the Eastern departments, had collected new data which, with a new ministry and fresh projects, will occupy all his attention. One of his most cherished projects is the establishment of colonies in the fertile districts of Orizaba, Cordoba, Jalapa and Huasteca. Señor ROBLES, who, as in duty bound, is equally sanguine as to the success of this scheme, has already taken measures to insure to the immigrants lands, and all necessary assistance in their rural life.

Ministerial changes are still on the tapis, and, of course, there are always people who desire a change, if only for a chance of getting a place in the new distribution. The *Estafette* trusts, however, that two of the present ministry will remain, as it would be difficult to replace their knowledge and zeal in these times of doubt, distrust and penury. The journal spares their modesty by not naming them, so, of course, each Minister will take the eulogy as due to his especial merits.

The Liberals of Puebla showed their discontent, according to the "Idea Liberal," by not attending the balls which were given during the residence of MAXIMILIAN in that city. On the 26th ultimo, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the palace was all in a bustle, on account of the marriage of Marshal BAZAINE with Miss DE PENA. The Imperial owners of the palace gave away the bride, and amongst the witnesses of the ceremony were the Grand Marshal of the Court ALMONTE, Gen. COURTOIS D'HURBAL, and several others of high position. After mass, MAXIMILIAN and his consort presided at a grand breakfast, to which eighty guests were invited. On the same day another courtly religious ceremony took place. This was the baptism of the infant grandchild of Gen. ALMONTE, which was honored with the name of CHARLOTTE AMELIA.

The cherished daughter of the Minister of the Interior ESTEVA, I believe, cannot be saved even by having imperial sponsors—I mean the child of his poetical talents, or in plain words, the tragedy, (for like RICHLIEU he has literary ambition,) which was treated with such contempt by a Mexican audience.

And after this gossip of the court and capital what is the real condition of the country? Worse, answers the imperialist, for there is more fighting than ever. Better, responds the stern republican since the people show more zeal for liberty.

A French vessel had conveyed troops, both infantry and cavalry, to Tampico, for the imperialists were in a terrible fright as to the state of the war in that district. These troops probably would be sent to Ciudad Victoria, for the commercial men there were uneasy; above all as the convoy of money, which ought to have arrived, had been detained in San Luis de Potosi, the roads being completely in the power of the republicans.

Even admitting that private letters are tinged too highly by the fears of the writers, it cannot be denied or concealed that the disturbed state of Michoacan causes great uneasiness in the friends of the empire, who clamor for great activity in military operations and inflexible rigor in repression. REGULES, whom the French so often boast of having totally defeated, because a Fabian strategy prevails with the Liberal Generals, after his fight with Col. P. DE POTIER at Llano de Cuatro, marched upon Tucambaro, where he is busy in organizing, equipping and recruiting. One day last month, a detachment of fifty dragoons, who were at Tizapan, near Lake Chapala, mutinied, killed their Commander, and marched southward, under the orders of an officer, to join the guerrilla chief CARDENAS, near Tancitaro. In short, every few days, the District of Tamora was invaded by bands more or less numerous, while Gen. PUEBLITA, after his attempt upon the Valley of Santiago, had fallen back upon Puruandiro, and afterward, advancing as far as Haraz[illegible], at last entered by Chilchota, distant six leagues from Zamora. The Plain del Cuatro is full of bands which stop all communication; in Guaniqueo, a town situated twelve leagues to the northwest of Morelia, the Chief RONDA has remained several days. These parties march southward by way of Cotija, apparently to be in communication with Gen. REGULES, who was preparing for some sudden and daring exploit.

Letters from Morelia, dated the 21st, inform us of the brilliant success of the plans of REGULES. Orders had been given to the Imperialist garrisons Ario, Taretan and Uruapam, to evacuate those places as the forces were too weak to face the Republicans, but their enemy anticipated their movements and appearing before Uruapam, with 1,500 partisan troops and 800 cavalry, after a fight of 24 hours, took the town. The Imperialists state the garrison at 300 men, under Col. LEMUS, and affirm that several officials and officers were made prisoners and shot. In the meantime a force had marched from Patzcuaro, under Gen. TAPIA, to relieve the garrison, but after a march of eight leagues, returned on hearing that the place had fallen. Taretan had been evacuated by its garrison. Cols. VANDER-SMISEN and MENDEZ had left Morelia with some troops and marched toward Patzcuaro. The French force expected at Morelia had not yet arrived, nor was it known whether it had stopped in Acambaro or was operating in combination with the other troops.

The policy of abandoning these posts has been severely criticised by the upholders of the Imperial *régime*, because that party now holds only Morelia in all that district, and has closed upon it the access to rich regions, while those who have become compromised by supporting MAXIMILIAN are obliged to fly the country, leaving their families and property to the mercy of their enemies.

Nor can the government in the capital keep the high road to Vera Cruz free from banditti. Hardly had the people of Puebla recovered from their emotion on hearing of the attack on the stage-coaches near Rio Frio, when news arrived of a similar attempt near Paso del Macho. In this latter case the travelers were not only robbed, but also ill-treated. Among the passengers was an army doctor who was wounded very seriously.

There is talk of a new outbreak of the guerrillas in the direction of Huasteca at the entrance of the mountains. A great many bands refuse to recognize the agreement made with Col. UGALDE, who, finding that he really had not the power he fancied over these irregular soldiers, has hastened to inform the reactionist government of his inability to check their assailants.

With reference to this the news comes from Lacualtipan that Col. LARRANAGA had arrived with 80 men that he had been supplied with in Tulancingo. But such a force is useless for MARTINEZ, and other leaders were again in the field at the head of 600 men, and had already made themselves masters of Huejutla. They next marched upon Lacualtipan, and as that city is the key of the mountain range, if it fall into their power they will be able to threaten Tulancingo, Real del Monte, Pachuca, and other important points.

Correspondence from Matamoras represent the country around that city as in a terrible, lawless state. Nobody could venture out of the place into the country without imminent danger to his life. Murder was the order of the day, and among the victims were enumerated many of the principal inhabitants, who had to leave the city on business, and have never been heard of since.

To this delectable spot, so inviting to his labors, was about to proceed Señor ROBLES, the Minister for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures. Probably before encouraging the peaceful arts, he will find it necessary to discourage the present state of affairs, which it seems Gen. MEJIA, with all his troops, cannot effect. But, previous to that journey, he will visit Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

From San Luis Potosi we are told of the Republicans being numerous and bold; their forces about Cedral rule the district, and in the Valley "De Parisima" has appeared another force of 100 men, acting in conjunction with the former; for it must be observed that the Imperialists affect to call guerrillas and robbers what are frequently rather regular troops, in the same manner as they systematically refuse to style the Republican Generals as such; representing men of high position and at the head of some thousand soldiers as only robber chiefs, and if they take such, shooting them at once.

As a set-off to these reverses, the Imperialists boast of a victory in Guaymas, which probably will result in being such a defeat as they usually obtain over the Republican Antæus. However, here is the dispatch of Gen. DE CASTAGNY to the Prefect of Mazatlan:

"FIRST DIVISION—*The General Commanding—Mazatlan, May 28, 1865:* MR. PREFECT: The *Victory*, which has just arrived from Guaymas, informs me that our troops have obtained a brilliant success over the united forces of PESQUEIRA and MORALES at 'Passion Point.' On the 22d, at 6 in the morning, the camp of these two leaders, who had collected over 2,500 men, was thrice traversed its whole length by 70 of the Chasseurs of Africa.

The booty has been immense, and the infantry, under Col. GARNIER, only arrived in time to make the flight of the enemy more precipitate.

So, then, 70 Chassours of Africa have surprised and routed 2,500 insurgents; surprised, in fact, in their camp."

About the middle of June, there was some alarm in Teotitlan, on account of the arrival of FIGUEROA and some of his people at Huantla. Notice was sent to Tehuacan, whence was dispatched a force of 70 Austrians and 20 dragoons.

Some of the late forces of OAJACA are finding their way among the mountains to join the guerrillas.

The appointment of an Imperial Commissioner for the Department of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California, would appear to contradict the rumors which assert that Sohora has been ceded to France. The official journal of the empire, however, notices such reports, in order to explicitly deny them. With respect to Sinaloa, a gentleman who has undertaken at once to represent its interests and his own at the Court of MAXIMILIAN, is urgent for a change of the State Capital to Culiacan.

It is probeble that Don BENITO FARIAS will be the Minister of Mexico at the Court of the King of Italy.

The *Diario* of Havana yesterday contained the official notification of the withdrawal of belligerent rights to Confederate vessels, the royal decree being dated the 4th June.

The anniversary of American Independence was not allowed to pass unnoticed; for no United States warvessel being in the bay, Capt. LAWRENCE, of the *Eagle*, sought for, and obtained, permission to fire the customary salute, while the Spanish and Italian warvessels, by their flags, paid nautical respect.

The last news from St. Domingo mentions the arrival, within a few miles of the capital, of the President of the Dominican Republic. He was accompanied by two ministers and an escort of 250 soldiers, and came to make an additional treaty and arrangements.

LARA.

Observance of the Fourth—From San Domingo.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

On Tuesday morning early the steamer *Eagle* arrived from New-York. Before entering the harbor, and at sunrise, she fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the day, and dressed the ship. During the forenoon Capt. LAWRENCE called on Gen. DE MARINA and obtained permission to fire a salute at noon of thirty-six guns, and at sunset another of thirteen guns.

The United States Consul closed his office for the day, and at noon, with a party of friends, went aboard the *Eagle*, and, after the salute was fired, partook of a lunch provided by Capt. LAWRENCE. The American shipping in the port had all their colors hoisted. Two Italian vessels were noticeable for being perfectly covered with flags, &c. The United States gunboat *Yuca*, which happened to be in port, displayed three large American flags. She did not fire a salute, only carrying two guns, and therefore not permitted.

Before the echoes of the salute fired by the *Eagle* had died away, the Spanish war vessel saluted by crossing yards and hoisting the American flag. The Spanish flag was hoisted on the *Derrick*.

A Dutch man-of-war that happened to come in the same day, the *Watergens*, after the usual salutes to the city and Admiral, also hoisted the American flag.

The courtesy of the Spanish Government, by thus informally acknowledging "the day we celebrate," is very gratifying. It shows that the old ill-feeling and prejudice, once held for our flag and country, has died out, and, as we are stronger for the fiery ordeal of the last four years, we are respected accordingly.

To Capt. LAWRENCE a great deal of credit is due, for reminding us Americans, in a foreign land, of our national holiday.

The *Diario*, of St. Jago, is continually recording the arrival and departure, at that port, of steamers for and from Santo Domingo.

I am assured that the story of the Spaniards leaving houses raised by them, behind them, are untrue—that out of spite they will leave nothing that they can bring away. It is expected that the abandonment of the island will be complete by the 20th of this month.

The rumor of an invasion by the Haytians is daily increasing in proportion, and that is one reason why so many families, that until now have resided in the island, are endeavoring to emigrate. The Dominicans, on the other hand, by every effort in their power, are endeavoring to arrest this outward tide, but unsuccessfully thus far. The majority prefer to leave their homes and all they possess than expose themselves to the chance of again suffering as they have for the past two years.

It was said that, on the 25th, the President of the Republic, attended by four of his ministers and an escort of 250 men, had come within two miles of the capital to confer with the Spaniards, and proposed to make new treaties, but with what result is not yet made known.

The *Jeannette*, once a blockade-runner, arrived yesterday, from Tampico. The *Owl*, Capt. MAFFITT, has at last gone to sea, for Montreal or Liverpool.

The new steamer *Vera Cruz* arrived yesterday, about four hours after the *Havana*, and leaves this afternoon for Vera Cruz.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Gen. Sickles' Views of Their Condition.

From the Washington Chronicle

During an interesting interview with Major-Gen. SICKLES, since his return from South America, we were particularly edified by his description of the fatal operation of the doctrine of State rights, as developed under the inspiration of the Calhoun school of politicians and applied in the several South American Republics. Our own people may gather admonition and instruction from their experience. According to their theory, the relation of the Federal Government to the States is one of entire neutrality. Take the Republic of Colombia: If a revolution or insurrection occurs in any State, the Federal Government cannot interfere, either by a military or a civil authority. When a revolution has effected a change in the government, it is obligatory upon the Federal Government to recognize whatever State authority exists *de facto* in consequence of such revolution. The Senators in Congress are called Senator Plenipotentiaries from the various districts they represent. These Senators, when a revolution takes place before their terms of office expire, retain their positions for the time for which they were elected—because they are deemed the representatives of the sovereignty, and not of the successful party for the time being. Their ideas as to the tenure of office are equally striking. The presiding officer of the Senate, corresponding with our Vice President of the republic, is elected once a month! The Speaker of the House is chosen for the same term. The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court holds his office for a single term of court. Suffrage is universal, including negroes. Emancipation has produced great changes in the social and political status of the blacks. They are eligible to all employments or professions, civil or military. Black doctors attend white patients; black lawyers have white clients, and argue cases before white judges, and white lawyers argue cases before black judges, one of whom presided last year as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic. He is both learned and accomplished. Several officers of distinction and high rank in MOSQUERA'S revolution, which terminated year before last, were blacks who commanded white and black troops brigaded together. The Indian race is similarly embodied together with the blacks, and are seen holding seats in both branches of Congress, and in the different State Legislatures. The facility with which revolution is inaugurated and ended, was illustrated on the 5th of March last in Panama. Between dinner and tea the government of the State was changed. A battalion of regular troops stationed there as the conservators of order, were induced to take part in the movement for a new government by some of the residents, who were dissatisfied with the existing administration. They "sounded" the Colonel to know what he thought, but finding that he was opposed to the scheme, they quietly imprisoned him, together with several of the other commanding officers who concurred in his objections. Putting themselves under the lead of those who were privy to their cause, they deposed the State authorities and inaugurated as Governor a well-known citizen of Panama, JIL COLSON, commonly known by the Americans as "Hail Columbia." COLSON is highly educated, and has made a marked improvement in the condition of affairs since his election. He would not be eligible to any office in this country, being a mulatto. The deposed Governor, being a member of Congress elect, and having enjoyed the asylum of a United States ship-of-war for a few days, until his personal safety was no longer in danger, proceeded to Bogota with his Secretaries of State, to lay his grievance before the Federal Government. This being the first instance in which a revolution had been promoted by Federal troops, he claimed that, as he had been deposed from power by Federal troops, he should be reinstated in the same manner. This novel question was gravely considered at the Capital, but it was finally decided that as the troops acted without orders and in defiance of the authority of their officers, and as the rule of constitutional law in the government was imperative, that the Federal Government could in no case interfere with the order of things in any State, the *de facto* government of JIL COLONGE must be recognized!! Gen. SICKLES entertained COLONGE on board his vessel, the *Hantsville*, and found him a most agreeable gentleman. He is popular with the people. The inhabitants looked upon our struggle with amazement. They at first regarded the endeavors of the National Government to put down insurrection in a dozen States, by the aid of Federal troops, as entirely inconsistent with the republican theory; and this view for a time made the Liberal party of South America unfriendly to our cause. The "Conservator" party, which was anti-republican, was, of course, against us. Our only friends there, for a long period, were a few enlightened men, who, by residence and observation in our country, had obtained some correct views of our system. Chief among these was that gifted statesman, the President of Colombia, MURILLO. As our struggle proceeded, and the great ideas upon which it was based were better understood in South America, as well as in Europe, a wholesome change of sentiment was observed. Its progress cannot be better illustrated than by the scenes in Bogota when the news reached there of the surrender of LEE and his army and the final triumph of the Union arms. The President ordered his artillery to the Grand Plaza, and a national salute was fired in honor of our triumph. A regiment of infantry ran up the American flag and saluted it. Congress adjourned, and most of its members, together with the Cabinet ministers, made visits of congratulation to the American Minister, Mr. BURTON, and to Gen. SICKLES, who was temporarily sojourning there. In the evening many houses were illuminated; bands of music were sent by the Secretary of War to the residences of our representatives, and played our national airs to an admiring crowd of many thousands assembled in the streets; thus giving to this Spanish city, far away in the Andes, the appearance of a town in the United States.

CHAMP FERGUSON, THE GUERRILLA.

Unparalleled Atrocity—He is Charged with the Murder of Fifty-four Persons.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch, July 5.

The charges and specifications against CHAMP FERGUSON were delivered to Judge-Advocate H. C. BLACKMAN, of the Military Commission, yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the prisoner was summoned to the rooms of the Commission to hear the charges and specifications read. Through the kindness of Capt. BLACKMAN, we were permitted to be present. He is charged with the murder of fifty-four persons, and the horrible manner in which the deeds were committed is fully specified. One specification charges him with the murder of nineteen men at one time, twelve at another, and other instances in which there were several victims. After which the simple cases are detailed, all the names being given, and time, place and manner of the murders, which makes the blood run cold to mention.

FERGUSON was brought in by five guards, who were stationed around the room. He was seated at a table in the middle of the room, and resting his elbow on the table reclined his head on his hand. In this attitude he remained, with his gaze rivetted on the Judge-Advocate, while the bloody charges and specifications were being read. We observed him closely, and throughout this trying ordeal he never exhibited any emotion. His iron-knit countenance never changed once. At the conclusion, the Judge-Advocate remarked, "that's all;" to which FERGUSON drew a long breath, and in a low voice remarked, "Its enough, I think."

The Judge-Advocate then asked him if he had employed counsel, to which he replied he had, and they would be there in a few minutes. He was asked to change his seat to the other side of the room, which he did, and at this moment his nerves seemed to have become unstrung. He became quite restless and picked at his rough homespun pants, rubbed his hands, and nervously picked at his finger nails. His countenance also seemed to flush.

CHAMP FERGUSON appears to be about forty years of age, or upward. He stands erect, is fully six feet high, and weighs about two hundred pounds. He is built solid, and is evidently a man of great muscular strength. He has a full, round face, which is bright and intelligent looking. His large black eyes fairly glitter, and almost look through a person. His face was covered with a stiff black beard. His hair is jet black, very thick and cut rather short. He brushes it back from his fine high forehead. He is certainly a very intelligent looking man, and nothing vicious is portrayed in his face. His countenance is, on the contrary, pleasing, and one would readily take him for an honest farmer as he appeared before us. His face is beginning to reveal the footprints of age, and wrinkles can be traced on his forehead and under his eyes. He was dressed in a very shabby style. A pair of coarse gray homespun pants, and a faded gray rebel uniform coat, over which he wore a very old and greasy black heavy cloth coat, a coarse factory shirt, and a faded black slouch hat, with good heavy boots, completed his attire. The general effect of his dress was slovenly and shabby. His voice is firm, and it is evident that he is a man of iron nerve. He appeared to grow impatient at the delay of his counsel.

Messrs. STOKES and Capt. GOODWIN finally arrived, and at once entered into private conversation with him. He conversed fluently, occasionally dropping a thick Southern word, and slaying the King's English. He is apparently an uneducated man. His health is very good. His counsel are anxious to stave off his trial to September, but the Judge-Advocate seemed inexorable in his determination to get through with it next week, as the government is prepared, and thinks the prisoner has had plenty of time to procure his witnesses. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution are coming from Michigan, Kentucky, and other distant States. As soon as they arrive the trial will be called.

The following is the indictment on which the wretch will be tried, under charges of wholesale murder:

In this, that he, CHAMP. FERGUSON, leader of a band of outlaws and robbers, did willfully, deliberately, and with premeditated malice, kill and murder—

Reuben Woods, a loyal citizen, at Albany, Clinton County, Ky., during the Winter of 1861-'2.

Wm. Frogg, soon after the battle of Mill Spring, in same county, during same period.

Wm. Johnson and Lewis Purie, in April or May, 1862.

Fount Zachery, near Spring Creek, Ky., in April or May, 1852.

Elisha Kozier, in Spring of 1851.

James Zachery, a loyal magistrate, in Fentress County, Tenn., during May, 1862.

Alexander Hough, in Fentress County, Tenn., in the Spring of 1862.

Joseph Beck, in the Summer of 1862.

Dr. Wm. McGlasson, near Burkesville, Ky., during November, 1862.

Elam Huddleton, in Adair County, Ky., on Jan. 1, 1863.

Peter Zachery, in Russell County, Ky., during January, 1863.

Allen Zachery, at Crocus Creek, in or near Russell County, Ky., during January, 1863.

John Williams, David Delle and John Crabtree, in Fentress County, Tenn., while prisoners; murdered by torture.

William Tabor, near Albany, Clinton County, Ky., during the Fall of 1862.

Lieut. Smith, of a Kentucky regiment, a wounded Federal officer, while in hospital at Saltville, Va.

Two colored soldiers, names unknown.

This sickening list is copied from the official records, and each case is garnished with the names of the witnesses by whom the government expects to prove its charges.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The Letters Submitted—The Proposition from T. P. Greenwood to Meet Him at an Assignation House.

From the Washington Republican, July 11.

FIFTH DAY.

The Court met this morning at 10 o'clock, Associate Justice WYLIE presiding. The room was filled with spectators long before the hour of opening. Each day the crowd grows larger. This morning a number of lady

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Departure of Queen Emma—Impertinent British Middies.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

HONOLULU, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

Queen EMMA, with her suite, sailed for England, via Panama, in the *Clio*, on the 6th inst., amidst salutes, manning of yards and the tears of a large concourse of the native population, who attended her to the place of embarkation. They no doubt remembered the embarkation of King KAMEHAMEHA II. and his Queen, who in 1827 went on a somewhat similarly projected visit to England and died there. A young native convert of the English Bishop, who has been made a deacon, accompanied the Queen. He can preach in English, and will probably be made a good deal of by the friends of the Episcopal Mission in England, and be instrumental in swelling the funds required for the building of a cathedral in Honolulu, with a full chime of bells, which has long been talked of.

Mr. SYNGE, the British Commissioner, came within an ace of not going with the royal party. It would seem that Mr. SYNGE is one of those "high-toned" kind of people, who, on the ground of his being the representative here of Her Britannic Majesty, thought that his word should be law in regard to all British subjects in the islands. Accordingly, at a ball given on board the *Clio*, he countermanded invitations which had been issued to several parties who were, it seems, inimical to him. A highly respectable gentleman, who had consented to act as Mr. SYNGE's deputy in the office of British Commissioner in the interim of the visit to England, became quite naturally very indignant that his intimate relations were among those whose invitations were thus insultingly withdrawn at the behest of the Commissioner, and he called upon the Captain of the *Clio* for an explanation, who at once referred him to Mr. SYNGE. That gentleman, on being questioned, denied having had anything to do with it, but on being confronted with the Captain had to swallow his previous denial. The aforesaid gentle man who was to act in SYNGE's absence, in view o such disgraceful conduct, declared that he would hav nothing to do with representing his Sovereign unde such a head, and so SYNGE it seemed could not go, there being no other fit man among the Britishers to take his place. However, for the Queen's sake, the tempest in a teapot was lulled and apparent harmony restored, so that the vain, pompous John Bull was got off, never, it is hoped, to return.

In my last, I told you about the abduction of the American eagle from Minister MCBRYDE's office, and its subsequent restoration by the marauding British middies. Two evenings before the *Clio* left, the "young gentlemen" took their revenge on the American Minister by hooting, and shouting insulting epithets in front of his residence, and singing secession songs in full chorus through the streets. Soon after performing these chivalrous deeds, they skedaddled for their ship, otherwise there might have been some trouble. What makes the matter look worse is, that the First-Lieutenant of the ship is said to have detailed and armed a party of the sailors to assist and defend the middies in carrying out this outrageous insult on the American Minister.

On the 5th instant, our whole community, lately so jubilant over the news of Union successes, was struck dumb with grief at the intelligence brought by the *D. C. Murray*, of the assassination of President LINCOLN. I never before witnessed so sudden, general and deep a gloom as filled the community of Honolulu. Strong men, unused to the melting mood, wept as they met on the streets and discussed the shocking news, and every American seemed to feel that it was a personal bereavement. On the morning of the 9th, stores were closed and draped in mourning, flags were displayed at half-mast, and services in memory of the deceased President held in the Episcopal and Congregational churches. In the latter, Minister MCBRYDE made a few remarks, and Chief Justice ALLAN, of the Hawaiian Government, who has recently returned from Washington, made an address in which he portrayed the character of Mr. LINCOLN and gave a sketch of his career. Rev. Mr. CORWIN, the pastor, then followed in an eloquent eulogium. By an order of the Minister of the Interior, all Hawaiian Government officials are ordered to wear mourning for fourteen days in token of respect to the memory of the late President, and all government offices were closed on the 9th instant.

A religious duel, on the triangular principle, has been going on here for some time past, between Bishop STALEY, of the Episcopal Church, on the one side, and the Catholic and Calvinistic clergy on the other, much to the interest and delectation of the parties to the controversy. The only way these sectarian squabbles affect the public is that it provides a subject for tea-table talk. A short time ago, however, the aforesaid public was much scandalized by the published statement that Rev. G. B. ROWELL, Calvinistic missionary at Waimea, Kauai, had deflected from the straight and narrow path of virtue, in making free with the persons of the female members of his congregation. An "Evangelical Court" was immediately held on the case of the fallen saint, and he was at once, on his own confession, adjudged guilty of adultery with sundry and divers fair Hawaiian church-members. He was of course dismissed from his pastorate, and expelled from the church, but the natives composing his church and society proceeded to reinstate him as their pastor, they having seceded from the control of the "Evangelical Association;" and so, much to the shame and mortification of all Christian men, the barefaced sinner still administers holy things.

A lager-beer manufactory has been for some months in successful operation in Nuuanu Valley, and lager has become a fashionable beverage in the saloons and among families. Now, however, a distillery has been established, and it is said will soon be pouring out its streams to demoralize the islands. The regulations imposed in the license are, however, quite strict. The price paid for the privilege is $250 for five years, and the laws in regard to smuggling apply to the illicit traffic, while an excise duty of $5 per gallon is imposed on all spirits sold in the country. The parties engaged in the business are said to be practical and experienced distillers, and if they make a good article of spirits, and have the necessary capital to hold on a few years, will drive the imported poisons out of the country—a consummation devoutly to be wished, for bad whisky has killed many in these islands.

On the 1st instant, G. B. C. INGRAHAM, a very highly respected teacher of youth, died of typhus fever—a very rare disease in these islands. Mr. INGRAHAM was from Maine, and had resided here as a teacher twelve years.

On the 2d instant, Capt. F. W. STRANBURG, of the whale ship *Congress* 2d, of New-Bedford, while sitting in the office of the American Consul, died without a struggle or a groan. An aneurism, which is remarkably rife in these islands, was ascertained to be the cause of his death. A new captain was appointed by the Consul, and the ship proceeded North.

In business matters but little is doing. Sugar is in everybody's mouth and "on the brain" of everybody who has a dollar to invest. Agriculturally, the course of the island is upward and onward.

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.—It is a source of great pleasure to us to learn that Hon. ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Penn., has set apart a fund of half a million dollars to establish, maintain and endow a college at Bethlehem, Penn., and that he has given a tract of fifty-seven acres at that place as a site for the college buildings. Judge PACKER is one of the most eminent and respected public men of northeastern Pennsylvania, and has served in various positions with much credit. He is, perhaps, best known by his Congressional career. His great wealth has ever been used with a liberal hand, as this crowning act evinces. He is now in Europe, but immediately upon his return he will enter upon the fulfillment of his design, at which, meantime, a commission here at home, whereof Bishop STEVENS is the head, is, at his request, now engaged in preparing a plan of organization. This munificent gift is a parallel to the already celebrated case of the Ithaca College, if, indeed, it does not surpass the latter; for, though there the giver built the college himself, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, he made his subsequent gift of five hundred thousand dollars conditional upon the State of New-York giving the agricultural land scrip to the institution, whereas Judge PACKER's gift is unconditional, and instead of erecting a building to suit his own taste, he leaves the trustees to do that, and gives fifty-seven acres of land for the purpose. The endowments at Harvard exceed this in the aggregate, but no single gift thereto has equaled PACKER's to the Bethlehem College.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SINGULAR DEATH—FROM TERROR.—At the fight which took place near Blue Mills, Mo., in September, 1861, the Union forces, Third Iowa Volunteers, were accompanied by one piece of artillery, a 6-pound gun, belonging to SCHWARTZ's battery. The piece came early into action, and so terrible was the fire upon it, that it was compelled to fall back, with the loss of many killed and wounded. The shifting of the scene of strife threw the ground upon which the gun had stood, again into our possession, when a member of the battery, named SCHELLING, was found standing with a rammer in his hand unconscious of anything going on around him. He was brought off the field, immovable as a statue. When he arrived in this city he was still unconscious. An examination indicated no wound, no concussion or compression. The pupils of the eyes were natural—the position of the body would remain as placed. He neither ate nor drank, except by artificial means. He showed no signs of sleep save by his breathing. He died on the seventeenth day after the battle. He was said to have been an Austrian and an old soldier. Dr. THORNE, who was in charge of the general hospital here at the time, and from whom we obtained the particulars, is of the opinion that SCHELLING died from mere fright.—*St. Louis News.*

—STRAUSS has ceased to be a fashion in England. The new edition of his *Life of Jesus* has been translated into English, and offered to the publisher as a gift; but it has not yet been printed, because the publisher does not think it worth his while to purchase the copyright.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 96, 114, 118, 123, 124, 12, 19, 32, 41, 57, 63, 100, 105, 120.

COURT NOTICE—JULY 12, 1865.—*Supreme Court.*—The Chamber motion calendar will be called at 1 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 13th inst., instead of 12 M.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ROBBED HIS COMRADE.

At the opening of the court His Honor charged the jury in regard to the case of Alexander Ward, reported yesterday. A verdict was returned of guilty, and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

George Delair, a care-worn looking sergeant, was tried on a charge of taking a pocket-book, containing $490, from a soldier companion, Jeremiah Davis, on the 30th of June.

Complainant testified that he received the money from the United States Treasury; missed it about six o'clock on the morning of that day; met prisoner coming off the boat, who asked him to have something to drink; after taking a walk with him before breakfast, they drank, and complainant slept until evening; on awaking his boot was ripped and the money gone; saw the pocket-book taken from prisoner, and identified it as the one taken from his person; the house was in Water-street; the officer told him he found $180 of the money.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner came over with him from Jersey; arrived in New-York about four o'clock in the morning, at which time he was sober; after waking up in the evening, went out, found Delair, who had a cab hired to take out some women; told witness his money was all right, and then gave him ten dollars; the loss of his money made him sober enough; prisoner drank whenever witness did.

Officer Conron testified that when he arrested the prisoner he found the pocket-book in his top pocket.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner said he had been four years in the army, and was going up the river to see his friends.

Officer Mullen, called by the defence, testified that prisoner told him he had been paid off, but not how much.

Moriah Pilkey testified that she saw prisoner and complainant together at her house; heard the latter say he had given prisoner some money to keep for him; they drank several times at the bar; prisoner was in the bar-room when Davis wanted to go up stairs and sleep; saw Davis when he came down stairs; it was about 11 o'clock; he stayed in the house all day; did not notice his boot; her house was No. 279 Water-street; was married, but her husband was not at home; he was up at Sing Sing; if he had gone there for stealing, it would have been better for him.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded until Friday,

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Rose Kelly, indicted for forging in the second degree, was next tried.

Hugh O'Conor testified that the prisoner came into the store, No. 19 Catharine-street and purchased a cloak and shawl, tendering a $10 bill and a five, which was pronounced bad; she then presented three other fives, also bad; she then paid $8 of good money for the articles; a policeman was sent for and she was arrested; on inquiry told the officer she found the money in a room in the Bowery.

Officer Bucken testified that he found on the prisoner a $10 counterfeit bill on the Union Bank of Troy, and three fives.

Daniel Shelton, a builder, at No. 157½ Bowery, called by defence, testified that the prisoner worked in the house where he boarded; he had in his room some counterfeit bills; identified what the accused presented as the same; knew it by the bank; had no particular mark by which to distinguish them.

Cross-examined—Never saw the bills since they were taken until to-day; obtained the money in the course of business; did not give prisoner the bills.

William Willson, residing at the same place as the last witness, testified that prisoner lived with him in the capacity of servant five weeks; she was an industrious girl; paid her eight dollars shortly before the affair.

Daniel Shelton, recalled by the prosecution—Never complained to anybody that he had been stuck with bad money; the girl had lived there five or six months; she never heard him say anything about counterfeit money; never spoke to her half a dozen times.

Ellen O'Conor, residing at No. 110 Cherry-street, testified to the good character of the accused.

No proof being produced that the prisoner had knowledge of the character of the money, the jury, pursuant to the charge of His Honor, acquitted the accused.

A CASE OF STREET ROBBERY.

Thomas Godfrey, a penitent appearing man, was tried on an indictment for robbery in the first degree for having knocked down and robbed James Murray about midnight on the 27th of June.

Complainant testified that he could not say where he was on the night aforesaid; had on his person a silver watch worth $20, and $150 in money; the next morning found himself in the station-house, his watch and money gone; had subsequently seen his watch in possession of the police; remembered none of the circumstances attending the loss of his possession.

John M. Church, living in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, testified that on the aforesaid night he was at a back-room window, in the third story; when about midnight, heard loud talking in the street below; looking out, saw two men standing near a lamp-post, engaged in loud disputation; the prisoner was one, complainant the other; the former called the latter a liar, and knocked him down; prisoner then stepped off about fifty yards, then returned and rifled the pockets of Murray; witness came down stairs, and sent for a policeman; a watch was found near the spot, which was identified by the complainant as his own.

Cross-examined—Did not see the prisoner take anything from the person of Mr. Murray; prisoner did not appear to be drunk at the time; saw him searched; nothing was found on his person.

Ann Donnelly and *John Fitzgerald* severally testified to the previous good character of the prisoner. The jury found the accused guilty of grand larceny, and recommended him to the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Louis Segar, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on a charge of having taken, on the 13th of June, a pocket-book containing $211, from a soldier "of African descent," speaking French fluently, named [illegible] Work.

Complainant testified that he went to a certain place in Hudson-street and bought a pocket-book out of his pocket-book to pay for it; prisoner asked him to buy a coat; he declined; prisoner said he would give him a card, and he could return; he took his traveling cap and went out, leaving his portmonnaie on the counter; went back and asked prisoner for it; no one else was in the store except himself and prisoner; never recovered any of the money.

Officer Thomas testified that he arrested the prisoner, who said he saw the pocket-book, but knew nothing about it, and that a customer came into the store in the intermediate time, and purchased a pair of pants.

Simon Abrahams, called by the defence, testified that he was the partner of the prisoner at the time of the affair; that returning to the store about 5 o'clock when prisoner had completed the sale of the pants, he went to supper; shortly after the colored man came and asked him for his pocket-book.

Joseph Solomans testified to the good character of the accused.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

A CASE OF SHEEP-SKINS.

Francis Casey, a rough-looking specimen of humanity, was tried on a charge of grand larceny.

Frederick Etling testified that he lost sheep-skins worth $65; on the 9th of May his store in Sixty-second-street was broken open, and the property was taken out; found seventy skins in a store, No. 2 Jacob-street.

Cross-examined:—Thomas Cahill showed him the seventy skins at the store last mentioned; there were no trade marks on them; he could identify any skins that he had tanned.

Thomas Cahill testified he bought six dozen skins, agreeing to pay $5 per dozen; Mr. Etling claimed these skins.

James Boyce, keeping a junk-shop No. 126 Water-street, testified that he bought from the prisoner seventy-one skins for $14 70; he sold them to a young man by the name of Gibbons, for $4 per dozen.

Cross-examined:—Have been in the junk business about twelve years; never bought any sheep-skins before.

Henry A. Linden and *John C. Kalan* respectively testified to the good character of the prisoner.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

HARD LUCK WITH THE BILLIARD-BALLS.

Peter Keirnan, a young man, was tried on the charge of having stolen four billiard-balls valued at $40, from a saloon No. 135 Seventh-avenue.

Peter Lambert, proprietor of the saloon, testified that the balls had been used three or four days; his saloon was broken open and they were taken out; he had subsequently seen them in a pawn-broker's shop on the Bowery; indentified them by marks.

Cross-examined.—Recognized the balls by the color and by blue marks; there were no private marks; the prisoner was in the habit of coming into the saloon; two or three days after the balls had been taken prisoner came and told him that he had purchased them, and that they were at the police office.

Thomas Green, pawnbroker at No. 181 Bowery, testified that the prisoner brought the balls in question to his office; witness wanted him to get somebody to show that he owned them; he went away and returned, bringing no one; asked for the balls, and was told they were at the police-office.

The prisoner was found guilty of petit larceny. The sentence of the court was suspended.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

George Willman pleaded guilty to the charge of taking articles valued at $138, belonging to Andrew J. Fuller, on the 4th of June. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Green, charged with taking goods amounting to $220, from Thomas McCartine, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Ann McCullough, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge of taking a one hundred dollar Treasury note from John Brady, on the 23d of June. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The New-Haven Railroad and The Schuyler Frauds—Important Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Clerke and Barnard.

Justice BARNARD delivered the following opinion, the other Justices concurring:

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler and others.*—An injunction herein was personally served. The decree expressly modifies these orders in the manner therein set forth. This is in effect a continuation of those orders in the modified form. The judgment not extending but limiting the operation of the orders, the party must be presumed to have notice of the injunction in the judgment. He had personal notice of the injunction in the orders, and before taking the step in question he must have taken measures to ascertain whether that injunction order had been vacated or superseded; and in taking such measures, he must have come across the judgment, and by that he would have seen that the injunction orders were continued in a modified form.

From the affidavits of the parties (particularly at folio 68) it seems they were well aware of the judgment. I think this sufficient. (Barb. Chy. pr. 614, 633, 634, Seaton's forms 300.)

A party may as well be punished for a violation of an injunction contained in a judgment, although the judgment has not been served on him, when such injunction is the same as the injunction-order which has been personally served, as for a violation of the injunction-order itself.

The first and fifth of defendant's points are not well taken.

The next question that arises is whether the parties have violated the injunction.

These parties, by the amendment to their petition in their action in Connecticut, claim to be the owners of certain shares of stock represented by certain certificates. These shares have, by the judgment in this action, been declared spurious and void; and the holders thereof are enjoined from setting up or claiming, in any way, manner or form, that the said certificates, or any of them, represent any shares of stock of the plaintiff, or confer upon said holders any rights or privileges as stockholders of the plaintiff; and are also enjoined from bringing any suit, action, bill in equity or other proceeding whatever against said company for or on account of said certificates, or any of them, to establish the validity of said stock, or their claims as stockholders.

Does the amendment in question violate this injunction?

I think it does. By it the parties claim to own this stock, and complain of the refusal of the company to acknowledge them as stockholders, to allow them to exercise any of the rights, privileges or benefits of stockholders, to pay them dividends on this stock, and to furnish them other shares of stock in place of the shares so *claimed by them* (that is the company) to be spurious and void, and the prayer is, that the company be compelled to pay them unpaid dividends on this stock, and to transfer the stock to them, or to issue new stock therefor.

It will be observed that the whole cause of action consists in these refusals of the company. But these refusals cannot constitute a cause of action unless upon the claim and assumption that the certificates in question represent genuine stock.

The whole scope of the amendments is to insist upon the validity of the stock, and upon the holders thereof having the rights and privileges of stockholders; even an implied admission of the spuriousness of the stock is carefully avoided. It seems to me to be a clear violation of the above-recited injunction.

It may be as suggested by the Judge below that some of the allegations are warranted by the judgment in this action; but as these allegations standing alone would be meaningless, it is not worth while to allow them to remain.

It is suggested that these amendments are merely an action for damages, and are permissible under the following clause at the end of the above-recited injunction: "but this restraint is not to be considered as preventing the defendants from making any claim for damages, or bringing or prosecuting any action to recover damages founded upon any act, neglect or omission of said company, or of its officers or agents."

This clause cannot be construed so as to allow an action to be brought to recover damages for the act of the company, its officers or agents in refusing to recognize as genuine that stock which has been declared spurious. Such a construction would nullify the whole injunction.

The proper construction of this clause is that it only permits an action to recover damages sustained by a holder of spurious stock when he became such holder by reason of any act, neglect or omission of said company, its officers or agents.

In such an action it is essential that the stock should be admitted by the plaintiff to be spurious, and then it should be alleged by proper averments that the plaintiff became the holder of such spurious stock by some act, neglect or omission of the company, its officers or agents, and damages should be claimed in some specified amount of money.

The amendments contain no one of these essentials. The prayer is not only no express admission of the spuriousness of the stock, but more is a studious effort to avoid even an implied admission of that fact. There is no allegation that the parties became holders of spurious stock, by reason of any act, neglect or omission of the company, its officers or agents. There are no damages claimed in any specified amount.

On the other hand there is no [illegible] in the amendments which is appropriate to such an action for damages, as is contemplated by the above-recited [illegible]

The amendments cannot be allowed to remain as being an action for damages.

[illegible] by reason of the words [illegible] the petition, that is the basis [illegible] and void under the best treasures which were ever made.

The words of the judgment are "names of persons [illegible] officers, or of others, which is declared [illegible] not here declare the transfers [illegible] the holders of the [illegible] shares [illegible] the holders of the [illegible] and void, and [illegible] by such persons in trade [illegible]

[illegible] and void, and [illegible] can give it validity. Order below affirmed with costs.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justice Dowling and Recorder.

A STRONG CASE OF SUSPICION.

Garret Poole and John Foster were arraigned on a charge of having taken $25 from the till of the drawer of the hotel, No. 3 James-slip. The complainant, Michael Noonan, said: I went up stairs to [illegible] and left [illegible] in the bar. They [illegible] in the room [illegible] when I came down [illegible] the money was gone. [illegible] I had [illegible] that part of the testimony about the case. Possibly this man only looked at me, and in this [illegible] suspicion. The court decided it in the affirmative, and fining the prisoners the benefit of the doubt, acquitted them.

COULD NOT BE INSULTED, BUT WAS BEATEN.

George Belzer pleaded not guilty to assaulting Henry Metje. Complainant said: I live at No. 247 Eighth-street; I went up to this man's place and found him sitting down; I said it wasn't right his brother should beat me so, and then he went at me and struck me.

Q.—Where did he strike you? A.—Well, he slapped my ears a good many times—as many as twelve.

On his cross-examination the complainant denied insulting shoemakers or butchers, or trying to create a muss, or that he was twice put out.

The defence called *Wm. Lehening*, who said that he tended bar there pretty much that afternoon, and Mr. Metje wanted to make a muss with everybody, and insult everybody; and when Mr. Belzer came in, he says, "How's Belzer," but Mr. Belzer had been to a funeral, and he felt bad and didn't like fun feel; he commenced the same way with Belzer, and he told him to leave him alone; he told him two or three times to leave, and he was put out three times, and when he came in the third time there were more insults, then Belzer gave him a shove, and he shoved Belzer, and there was a *leetle* shoving.

Edward Ganzer said he saw them come together, but he could not tell whether the embrace was fraternal or approaching the hug of a bear. The defendant was found guilty and fined $5.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS NOT APPRECIATED.

Francis Kearney was charged with a violent assault on Samuel Pennock.

Witness—I reside at No. 2 Greene-street; on Sunday, the 2d of July, I was violently assaulted by the prisoner; the Thursday previous to this his wife did something I didn't consider right, and she threatened to take my life, and I did speak harshly to her, and she threatened to burn me out; on the 2d of July, sitting in my own house with my wife and a friend, I told my wife: "I tell you what it is, we will kill them with kindness, and go in and say, let bygones be bygones;" and I stepped to the door and gave a gentle knock; he was open, but I don't think there was any answer, and I walked in; his wife and him were sitting on the sofa together, and I said, Mrs. Kearney, you and I can be good friends, let us stop this bickering; no, she said, you have spoken very harshly of him; then Mr. Kearney got up and struck me in the mouth, and blackened my eye, so that I had leeches put on it; it was a very warm day, and Mrs. Kearney had on as little as she could have, but she was not, as he says, undressed, nor was she putting on a dress at the time I went in the room; he did not order me out of his room before he struck me.

The accused was found guilty, and fined $10.

A GROSS OUTRAGE, OR A VERY LIGHT OFFENCE.

James Hern, proprietor of a sailors' boarding-house, at No. 109 Cherry-street, was charged with committing a brutal assault on James Thompson, seaman.

Witness—Your Honors, he beat me first with a boot and then with a club, till I thought he would murder me, and I was glad to get out of the house without hat or shoes; that is the reason why you see me in my bare feet; and he jumped on me so that I can't draw my breath if I put my head on the pillow. The way it happened was this: I went up stairs to my room; there were seven of us in a room; and one man lit his pipe; this was 12 at night; and I lit mine and took a pull at it, two or three mouthfuls; I had my hat and boots off and I sat on the side of the bed; as I sat on the side of the bed, he came in and looked at me, and says he, "You are smoking, eh, you ——?" I said, "No, I am going to put the pipe on the mantel-piece;" then he took the pipe, threw it on the floor; then he hauled off and hit me and hammered me all the way from the third story down, and said, "I'll kill you;" he ran and got a club and I ran under the settee, and he came at me with the club, and I said, "for God's sake, don't kill me."

The Court—Did you fight back?

Witness—I couldn't; I was knocked senseless.

John Sullivan, seaman, said he boarded at the house No. 109 Cherry-street. On the 4th of July, about half-past 12, Mr. Hern came up to the room, and complainant was sitting on the bed drunk, smoking, and he had set the bed on fire; he asked Thompson for the pipe, and he wouldn't give it; then the fight commenced, and both had a regular set-to; before the fight, Thompson had had a fight with somebody else, and had received a pair of black eyes; the black eyes he now had he did not get from Hern.

Two other witnesses, who described themselves as seamen, corroborated the last witness. They did not think he got much of a flogging.

The accused was found guilty and fined $25.

BEHIND TIME.

Thomas Carroll, a young man aged about 25, pleaded not guilty to assaulting Martin Callahan. Witness said he resided in Oak-street, the number he didn't remember. On the night in question, Carroll came into his room and beat him; he was in his own room when this occurred; prisoner came into the room and knocked him down, and in falling his head struck the stove. The witness had an ugly cut on the head. The witness had not spoken to him. At the time of the occurrence no words had passed between them.

Judge Dowling—Have you got any witnesses?

Prisoner—Yes; there is my wife.

Judge Dowling—She can't be a witness. Have you anything to say?

Prisoner—No.

Wife of Prisoner—I can get witnesses, if you will wait.

Judge Dowling—It is too late. The sentence of the court is one month in the penitentiary.

When a case is once called, and the witnesses are sworn and examined, there can be no adjournment. The Court, however, can postpone the sentence, and affidavits in mitigation of punishment may be presented to the court.

Law Book Publishers in Court—A Preliminary Injunction Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 12.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard.

John L. Tillinghast vs. *Thurlow Weed, W. C. Little, Parsons et al.*—In this action a preliminary injunction was obtained by the plaintiff against the defendants, Thurlow Weed and others, and an order to show cause why the same should not be perpetual, was duly served on all of the defendants, and was made returnable yesterday at 12 o'clock, before Justice BARNARD, sitting at the Supreme Court Chambers. The facts of the case are substantially as follows:

In the year 1864, the plaintiff entered into an agreement with Messrs. Lewis & Blood, publishers of law books in this city, by which agreement plaintiff was to sell to Lewis & Blood one-half of the copyright of a book, thereafter to be prepared by the plaintiff. The book in question was entitled and is now known as a work on *Practice, Pleadings and Forms, Necessary and Proper under the Code of Procedure, in Actions at Law.* Lewis & Blood purchased the copyright, and entered it in the usual manner in the Clerk's office of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. The plaintiff made very slow progress in the preparation of the work, and in order to facilitate the business, Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, was induced to assist. The first volume was issued as *Tillinghast's and Shearman's Practice*, and at the same time it was announced that another volume would be speedily issued. Accordingly a second volume was prepared for publication, and the contract for the printing thereof was made by Mr. A. W. Lewis and Mr. Burleck, with Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., printers, at Albany, this State. The manuscript copy was delivered to Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., in May, 1864, for the purpose of being printed with reasonable dispatch. In February, 1865, the book in question was printed and ready for delivery to the publishers. Mr. Shearman's connection with it appears not to have extended beyond the general supervision of the proof-sheets. That this second volume of *Tillinghast's and Shearman's Practice* was in press, and about to be issued, had been several times announced in the columns of the morning papers.

Previous to the service of the injunction, Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co. were paid the amount of their bill for printing the book, and they had delivered the same to Mr. Lewis; hence, had relieved themselves of all liability, and parted with all their interest connected therewith. Mr. W. C. Little, a well-known law-book publisher, and who is also made one of the defendants in this action, made an affidavit, in which he states substantially that he never saw the book which forms the subject-matter of this litigation, and, consequently, never had anything to do with it. He furthermore said under oath that he was willing that all the world should be enjoined from selling the book. The plaintiff claims that the book is about to be issued without his consent, and that unless the court could grant him relief, by way of a permanent injunction, he would be greatly injured pecuniarily, and that he would lose nearly every thing which he had invested in the enterprise.

In deciding the motion the court held that the plaintiff, with Mr. Shearman, having issued the first volume of *Tillinghast and Shearman's Practice*, and having announced that a second volume would be issued, and the second volume having been printed and ready to be issued, with the approbation of Mr. Shearman, one of the reputed authors, by Mr. Lewis, who claims to be a successor in interest to the late firm of Lewis & Blood, the parties to the contract,—without passing upon the merits of the action the injunction must be dissolved. The motion is accordingly denied, with costs.

For plaintiff, J. O. Miller; for defendants, Lewis Brothers—Joseph Neilson; for defendants, Thurlow Weed, Parsons & Co., and W. C. Little—J. W. Foster.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Justice Garvin.

James E. Conor vs. Herman Hornstein; motion to confirm referee's report granted with $10 costs. Papers in clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Judge Sutherland.

George W. Billings vs. John N. Wilkins; motion [illegible] costs. (See opinion.) Oscar Strange vs. Henry Lachenauer; motion granted. Frederick Cumberland vs. Amelia Underhardt; consent must be filed. George W. Nostrand vs. Stone Axe Dry Goods Association et al.; motion denied, [illegible] filed. Pinkus Meinhardt vs. Meinhardt; motion denied without costs. The same vs. The same; motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1865.

$4000 U. S. 6s, '81		107¼	200	Erie Railway	80
6		107¼	100	do	79⅞
1		107¼	100	do	79⅞
25,000	do	107¼	100	do	79⅞
25,000	do	107¼	100	do	79⅞
25,000	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union Convention of Sussex County, New-Jersey, which met at Newton on Monday, appointed a full delegation to the State Convention to be held at Trenton on the 20th inst. Gen. KILPATRICK, who is a citizen of the county, was present, and was appointed one of the delegates. He made a glowing Union speech, denouncing the disloyal conduct of the New-Jersey Democratic leaders, and pledging himself to stump the State if he could get leave of absence from the field. The General expects to be present at the State Convention.

For the privilege of selling books and newspapers on the Hudson River Railroad, it is said that no less than $5,000 a year is paid. For the same privilege on the Central Railroad, the tax is $5,500 per year. This seems a large sum, and yet it is said that a large income is derived from the operations. On the Hudson River Road the sales average $100 to each through train. On the Central the average is $150 per train. The books and papers are not sold by the owners of the right, but by boys employed by them. The boys receive 15 per cent. on all sales, and make large wages.

ELOKE'S *Daily Bulletin*, (Galveston,) of June 23, says: "Major-Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN arrived yesterday from New-Orleans on board the steamer *Heroine*. As a military man, Gen. SHERIDAN has earned undying fame. He is one of the few Generals the late war brought forward who has never met with defeat. It is said that the General unites to the accomplishment of a soldier the courtesy of a gentleman. The fate of Texas rests, to a great extent, with Gen. SHERIDAN. We hope that he may be as great a pacificator as he has proved himself a warrior."

The Richmond *Republic* states that the University of Virginia will soon resume its duties, with highly encouraging prospects. This venerable institution, founded by JEFFERSON, and, next to the cause of American Independence, the most cherished object of his life, deserves the friendly wishes and efficient support of all who would establish a high standard of education and secure the permanence of a great school, which, by proper patronage, has taken rank with the leading universities of Europe.

On the 4th, Mr. JOHN BROWN was killed near Columbia, Boone County, Mo., by a young soldier, REUBEN FRANKLIN. The *Statesman* says that the latter proposed buying BROWN'S horse, and on his refusing to sell, bade him "go to hell;" and that, when BROWN rejoined that he would not do that either, FRANKLIN shot him. The deceased leaves a wife and eight small children. The homicide is in jail.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* contradicts, on the part of the relatives of Admiral DUPONT, the reported bequest of all his prize-money to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and says that the amount does not exceed $50,000.

By permission of the military authorities, the rebel Gen. EWELL was visited at Fort Warren, Friday, by his wife and daughter. Mrs. EWELL is apparently about 40 years of age—her daughter about 20.

The owners of the Hamburg and New-York line of steamers have tendered a free passage in the *Saxonia* to Gov. WRIGHT, our new Minister to the Court of Prussia.

The publication of the Richmond *Whig* has been suspended by the authorities and the office closed on account of an intemperate and disloyal article.

The fortifications at Quebec are being pushed forward. At Point Levi four forts, each to hold about 3,000 men, and ditches several miles long, are to be made.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER will assume command of this department on Monday next.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday amounted to $6,110,200.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE has left Havana for Europe, where he intends to reside in future.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Persia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings two days later news from Europe. The final preparations for laying the Atlantic telegraph had been completed, and the *Great Eastern* was ready to proceed on her westward voyage. It is to be regretted that the directors have decided to admit no correspondents on board the vessel. The intelligence from the Continent is politically unimportant.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, a motion was made in the case of TILLINGHAST VS. THURLOW WEED, W. C. LITTLE, J. PARSONS et al., to make a preliminary injunction perpetual. A temporary injunction was granted a few days since, by a Judge of the above-named court, whereby the defendants, as printers of law books, were enjoined from issuing the second volume of a work known as *Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice*. After able arguments upon either side, Justice BARNARD decided that the preliminary injunction must be dissolved, with costs to the defendants.

Hon. FRANCIS TILLOU, Ex-Recorder of this city, and a well-known lawyer and politician, was buried yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery. The religious exercises, which were performed at St. John's Church, by Rev. Drs. DIX, WESTON and OGILBY, assisted by other clergymen, were of an imposing character.

DANIEL HAGAN was brought before Justice DODGE, yesterday, on a charge of robbing Mr. MILES CRAGIN, of Susquehanna, Penn., of deeds representing property to the amount of $15,000. Mr. CRAGIN was asleep on a door-step in Canal-street, at the time of the alleged robbery. The accused was held for examination.

Thirty government side-wheel and screw steamers were sold yesterday, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by public auction, realizing nearly a million of dollars. The bidding was spirited, and in some instances the vessels sold for nearly their original cost.

An important opinion has just been delivered in the Supreme Court at General Term, by Mr. Justice BARNARD, in the case of the New-Haven Railroad Company against ROBERT SCHUYLER and others. The opinion was concurred in by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Justice CLERKE.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, Mr. HENRY L. STEWART, of No. 212 West Eighteenth-street, presented Mr. T. D. JONES'S bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on motion of Commissioner HASTIE the board tendered thanks, and instructed the clerk to provide a fitting place for the bust within their chamber.

Several arrests were made, yesterday, by the police, of persons interfering with the workmen employed by the contractors for cleaning the streets. One or two serious fights occurred during the day.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police listened to more than a hundred complaints against their officers yesterday. The session was very entertaining.

Up to Tuesday evening there were sold notes of the third series of the 7-30 loan to the amount of $115,907,750, leaving less than half the whole amount of this final series of the loan yet to be disposed of. The sales thus far, in the current week, have averaged $5,288,850 a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $31,733,100. In about three weeks of such work, the unmarketed balance of this great popular loan would all be distributed. Government gold-bearing bonds, yesterday, were generally strong, and in the instance of the 1881 Six 3 cents a shade higher, under a good inquiry from buyers for shipment, home investment and national banking purposes. The market was not noticeably affected by the news by the *Persia* of the decline in the Five-Twenties in London, 70½@71, which specie figures, with Gold at 141½, are equal to 109½@109⅝ in currency here. Some considerable orders came to hand by this steamer, which will doubtless be executed in season for Saturday's outward-bound packets.

Gold advanced 2 per cent. yesterday, and was quoted 141½ in the afternoon. The Stock market somewhat irregular in demand; prices steady at the close. Money 4@5 per cent. Government Stocks very firm, generally, and in quite active request.

Produce and merchandise attracted less attention yesterday. Flour advanced 10c.@15c. per bbl., but Wheat closed heavily. Oats declined 2c., and Corn 1c. New Mess Pork ranged from $27 12½@$27 62½, per bbl.; Lard, 19½c.@20½c.; Middling Cotton, 52c.@52½c., per lb. Other articles were essentially unchanged.

Parties and Politics.

The great practical measures of public policy which are now being acted on by the administration are those relating to (1) the principles and forms of reconstruction; (2) the question of negro suffrage; (3) the treatment of chief and prominent rebels.

On the first of these matters, President JOHNSON has adopted a definite and uniform policy toward all the States upon whose cases he has acted. This policy is simply to provide, as rapidly as may be found judicious, for the reëstablishment of civil government, under the ordinary constitutional conditions, in the States of the South. He appoints Governors, with large powers and supported by military authority; but they are appointed only temporarily and as a matter of expediency—as stepping stones, so to speak, from the chaotic past of the rebellion and the arbitrary rule of the military, to the constitutional republicanism of the future. President JOHNSON himself, a year ago, was Military Governor of Tennessee, under appointment of Mr. LINCOLN; but the office and all its appendages in that State have passed away, and Tennessee is now governed throughout by civil functionaries of its own choice, and is in possession of all its ancient franchises. This mode of action seemed the most feasible in itself, and the most effective in securing the great end which the President had in view—the restoration of the Union in all its integrity and freedom. It was impossible to recognize the preëxisting treasonable State Governments; it was utterly impracticable to rebuild at once and suddenly the temple of the Union from the wrack and ruin of the great rebellion; and it was undesirable to continue to govern the States of the South by military law. The mode that actually was adopted by Mr. JOHNSON was unexceptionable in theory, had already been justified by its practical success in Tennessee, and had virtually received the sanction of Congress.

On the question of negro suffrage in the South, the President's policy is simple. It is based on the theory that he has no power to make any radical change in the existing fundamental law of the States in this matter; and in the various proclamations appointing State Governors, it has simply been provided that the initial steps toward political reorganization shall be taken by such inhabitants, their loyalty being approved, as were citizens according to the laws in force prior to the passage of the ordinances of secession. It is probably desirable that the right of suffrage should be gradually extended to the laboring class of the South; but a due regard for the doctrine of State Rights, for political discretion and conservatism, and a thorough knowledge of the character, condition and history of the body of Southern blacks, forbade his conferring the franchise upon them, *en masse* and at once, by his own arbitrary power.

The third important measure of present public policy, the treatment of those who were lately prominent rebels, has been characterized by a very liberal and magnanimous use of the pardoning power vested in the President. Persons belonging to nearly all the classes excepted in the proclamation of general amnesty, upon declaring their repentance for the past, and solemnly swearing allegiance for the future, have been released from the penalties legally due to treason. On the one hand, an absolutely universal amnesty would have been indiscreet and dangerous; and on the other hand, a general system of trial of even all the prominent rebels throughout the South would have been impracticable; but the discreet course actually adopted subserves at once the ends of justice and safety and the purposes of national magnanimity. As for JEFF. DAVIS and the few other high chiefs of the rebellion who are in actual custody, the probabilities are that in due time they will be solemnly brought to trial before a civil tribunal.

The course adopted by the administration on all these great questions of public policy has received the intelligent indorsement of the vast majority of the American people of all political parties. There has hardly been such a thing as opposition to any one of the policies, and, until lately, no such thing as organized, definite, or pronounced opposition. Within a week or two, however, certain men, whose former affiliations were with various and opposing political parties, have set about the establishment and fomentation of a positive opposition to the administration upon its principles and forms of reconstruction, upon its treatment of the question of negro suffrage, and upon its mode of dealing with chief and prominent rebels. Whatever may have been the antecedents of those now combining to form this opposition, they agree in designating their present policy and programme as *radical*.

MRS. SURRATT.—The friends of the late MARY E. SURRATT are resorting to ill-judged action in endeavoring to prove her innocence. Her trial was conducted with extraordinary patience, and the proofs of her guilt entirely justified the conclusion arrived at. Disloyal persons may endeavor to lead to an opposite conclusion, but they will not succeed in that endeavor. She has paid the penalty of her crime, and the wisest thing is for all who were upon terms of friendship with her to let her name be as far forgotten as the magnitude of that crime will allow.

The Atlantic Telegraph—A Bad Beginning.

It is announced in the journals received yesterday by the *Persia* that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have determined to allow no one on board the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the cable, except the persons in the company's employ. The object apparently aimed at in this decision is to prevent any "unauthorized" account of the work of laying the cable from being given to the public. No representative of the press is to be permitted on board; but a gentleman engaged, paid and controlled by the Directors, is to take notes on the passage and draw up a report, which, after being revised and approved by the proprietors of the telegraph, is to be given to the public.

In every point of view that we can think of, this decision is at variance with honest and reputable management. The public can, perhaps, bear well enough the infliction of a cooked report after the voyage of the *Great Eastern* has been completed, whether that voyage results in success or failure. But we doubt if the company can so well bear the suspicion under which such a decision at once places them, in regard to the principles which are to govern their management hereafter. The public will soon learn the great, material fact whether the work has been done or whether it has proved a ruinous failure. And for the details they can wait. But the directors of the company do much more in determining to be the reporters of their own doings than interfere with the free and natural current of intelligence. They advertise themselves and their doings as being entirely beyond the pale of criticism. They announce to the public that their policy, their rates of charges, the details of their management, and the entire business on which they have entered, are to be exclusive—if they can make them so. We had a practical intimation of this fact the other day, when the tariff duties were advertised. These rates make the line practically available to the public, for the transmission of general intelligence, only after the privileged messages of private operators are attended to. And, even then, the few journals that can afford to get—say such a telegram as that of the Halifax or Father Point arrivals from Europe—will have to divide among themselves the fragment of *a daily bill* of from $9,000 or $12,000.

There is no immediate help for this, and even outrageous as these charges are, we shall be obliged, at the established rates, to see the public supplied with the news. What chiefly concerns us, however, and what most concerns the public at large, is the manifest disposition of the company to establish, upon most exorbitant rates, a permanent monopoly. The tariff lately announced was not a monetary device of the directors, hit upon after the carrying capacity of their line had been tested by the electricians. It was a matter prearranged and predetermined, years ago, when the original proprietors got their first charter. The prime consideration at that early day—and it is now some nine years ago—was to prevent *any* competition whatever for the Atlantic news-carrying trade. To effect this purpose, it is notorious that large sums of money were employed to influence the opinion of different British Provincial Legislatures—to prevent the granting of any charter, say for a line by the way of the extreme North coast of Labrador, and to give the present company the chance they now have, and are so eager to embrace, of carrying it with a high hand in their dealings with the public. Large sums of the first capital were spent in the corrupting business of overthrowing every sort of proposed competition, and it may now turn out, if the cable should be laid successfully, that those early investments will prove profitable and satisfactory—for the line at least.

One object greatly in the interest of the directors, if they are to maintain their present tariff, is to *conceal* from the public the actual carrying capacity of the line. If, for example, they can make it appear that six or eight words per minute represent their utmost power of transmission, then they establish something that may be accepted for the time as a feasible plea for their rate of five dollars a word—although even at that rate of transmission they would be able to show a gross annual return of from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year. If, on the other hand, it should come to be seen that the rate of transmission was actually double the minimum now reckoned on, and that, as a consequence, the gross income was double, the danger of a popular revolt against the established rates would be vastly increased. In this view there is, of course, good reason seen to exist for this newly-reported decision of the directory to refuse the public any "unauthorized" version of how the wires work during the laying of the cable. Every minute of the voyage will be employed to test the perfectness of the insulation, and the power of transmission, as the line is payed out. The results of the tests thus applied will settle at once what the actual working capacity of the line will be. And any "unauthorized" report of these results, presenting the facts in a popular form, would give the public an insight into the financial policy of the directors which these gentlemen have evidently determined to prevent, by excluding the representatives of the press from the *Great Eastern*.

We are perfectly satisfied that this exclusive policy, however wise its sagacious propounders may consider it now, will end ultimately in discomfiture. The Overland Line to Europe, by way of Asiatic Russia, will be a stout competitor with the Atlantic Line before many months are over. That company finds that, even with its vast number of connecting lines, and the long circuitous route it will have to follow, it will be able to transmit a message of twenty-five words from New-York to London for £40 sterling; that is, for one-third the Atlantic Company's price.

It would be much more satisfactory if we could speak in different terms of an enterprise which, in its general scope and intent, has had the best wishes and the strongest practical support of both Americans and Englishmen. But there is no room for laudation, unless we altogether misapprehend the spirit in which the directory mean to carry on their work. They have taken bold ground—ground which they would be afraid to occupy even for an hour, if they had not a field to operate in which is now absolutely free from competition. They may win for the time, although even that is doubtful; for there are few enterprises more dependent upon popular good will than this.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.—Chancing to look into the ponderous volume which professes to be the "City Inspector's Report for 1864," we found once again the same old song by that immense genius, the Registrar of Records. This pleasant writer and rare mathematician has been for many years engaged in the cheerful work of showing that the annual mortality of any last year is about ten per cent. less than for the immediately preceding year. According to his refreshing logic, backed by figures, too, the number of deaths decreases nearly in inverse ratio to the increase of population. For instance, if 27,000 died in 1854 out of a population of 500,000, and only 25,645 in 1864, out of a million, the ratio is: 1854, 4 1-2 per cent.; 1864, 2 1-3 per cent. Decrease in ten years, over two per cent. Therefore, by the time we have a population equal to that of London, we shall have no deaths at all, unless those who wish to go to glory emigrate to the insalubrious hills of Weehawken. Science is a great thing; figures won't lie; the Registrar of Records is a "peculiar institution"—long may he flourish and figure.

A SUGGESTION.—It seems that a man of the name of BROPHY has just turned up in Washington, who knows a great deal about the Presidential assassins and conspirators, and who is especially crammed with evidence proving the innocency of Mrs. SURRATT. Would it not be well for the authorities to have this BROPHY, who knows so much, taken into custody, to be held as a witness in case JEFF. DAVIS be tried before a military commission for complicity in the assassination? As BROPHY knows so much about Mrs. SURRATT'S innocency, he ought to be able to tell who is guilty.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, has the following in relation to the Secretary af War:

"The condition of Mr. Secretary STANTON'S health excites the solicitude of some of the newspapers so much that they expand into the most eloquent anxiety, and declare that he intends to leave as soon as the President can find a successor. Let us once more calm these 'perturbed spirits.' Mr. STANTON is very well, even hearty, and as attentive to his official duties as if he intended to stay in his department till he concluded to resign—an event which he does not contemplate nor the President desire."

A Pleasant Little Excitement for Those Who Like It.

Between the western end of the Erie Railroad tunnel, at the Palisades, and the bridge over the Passaic at Newark, is a stretch of five or six miles of salt meadow, level as a floor and tenanted by nobody in particular except musquitoes, many of whom weigh from two ounces to half a pound. Over this meadow run, or rather lie, two railroad tracks—the Morris and Essex—emerging from the tunnels, and the New-Jersey, coming from the deep cut below Hudson City. These tracks for three or four miles run side by side, not more than ten feet apart—both are double. Over each road pass about forty trains per day, so that cars are pretty thick. Both roads seem to be as well managed as roads generally are, and very few accidents occur. But we set out to mention a little scheme just entered into for the diversion of their passengers, by way of keeping them awake in these sleepy afternoons. It is this: When Morris and Essex gets a sight of New-Jersey around the spur of the hill west of the tunnel, he puts on steam so as to get up about sixty miles an hour; if course New-Jersey is not to be blatted, and he jerks open the throttle-valve and spins along all he knows how; now the firemen cram in the fuel, and the safety-valve hisses spitefully; a little pause at Hackensack Bridge, over we go at slow pace, and then comes the fun. The trains rapidly near each other, and now are side by side; passengers can almost shake hands; the cars sway to and fro, the steam hisses, the whistles scream, women get nervous, men become anxious, the speed is fearful; when, to pile up the agony, down the return track plunge two other trains engaged in the same lively business—racing across the meadows. For an instant the four trains are all in a heap, confusion and bewilderment overcome the helpless passengers, and the more nervous begin to faint or scream for help. We have been there, and although pretty well hardened with many thousand miles of railroad travel, we are still not ashamed to say that we think racing of trains that run not more than three or four yards apart is much more exciting than enjoyable. One may get into Newark or New-York five minutes sooner, perhaps, in consequence of this headlong speed; but if a wheel should break or a rail give way, when four such trains are passing, a hundred persons might be killed. Suppose we take a little more time over the meadows; and particularly suppose that each engineer runs by his own tables, and lets the other chap paddle his canoe on the same principle.

BORRIOBOOLA GHA.—From the report of the "African Civilization Society" of its sixth annual meeting, held in this city on the 31st of May last, just published, we learn that the receipts of the society from all sources, since its organization, have been, in 1861, $5,484 64; in 1863, $7,608 64; in 1862, $1,128; and in 1861, $557. The expenditures last year footed up $5,434 64; and of this sum, $3,780 94 was paid for salaries and labor. The Treasurer reports only $50 on hand.

The General Superintendent reports that the work of establishing and supporting schools for freedmen has increased in prosperity since September last, and that last year the society had twenty-four competent teachers in its employ, instructing from 50 to 220 pupils in ten day and night schools, the largest and most influential of which institutions is at Washington City. There are three schools at Frederick, Md., two at Alexandria, Va., and one in Brooklyn, on Dean-street—an edifice of 66x30 feet, on a lot presented by J. C. BREVOORT, Esq.

The directors' circular represents the society as being incorporated under the laws of New-York, with the right of holding $200,000 worth of property in this State for the purpose of educating black men and women; and the directors' appeal for aid quite truthfully remarks that "the new relation these freedmen are henceforth to sustain to government and society necessitates their education." "In this," the directors add, "lies their fitness for self-government."

This is all very well, and so far as the society devotes itself to the elevation of the crushed and long-suffering blacks whom we have in our midst, it will rejoice in the indorsement of many good and sensible men who regard all colonization schemes for negroes as mere chimeras. Such persons will hardly go with the society into the parched deserts of Ethiopia, while there are four millions of the black race on our own soil, whose free labor we need, and whom a large number of their former owners seek practically to reënslave.

The preamble to the constitution of this society recites that

"It has pleased Almighty God to permit the interior of Africa to be made known to us during the last few years, by the efforts of missionaries and explorers, to an extent hitherto deemed almost impossible; and the facts which have become public concerning its climate, soil, productions, minerals, and vast capabilities for improvement, are such that the intention of the Divine Mind toward Africa can no longer be mistaken."

Article II of the constitution is as follows:

"The object of this society shall be the civilization and christianization of Africa, and of the descendants of African ancestors in any portion of the earth, wherever dispersed; also the destruction of the African slave-trade by the introduction of lawful commerce and trade into Africa; the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of articles of commerce, and generally the elevation of the colored population of our own country and of other lands."

A supplementary clause reads as follows:

"The society is not designed to encourage general emigration, but will aid only such persons as may be practically qualified and suited to promote the development of Christianity, morality, education, mechanical arts, agriculture, commerce and general improvement."

From all this it is seen that the society proposes to work in a very broad field—altogether too broad in our opinion. There is ample scope and verge enough, it seems to us, within the late boundaries of rebeldom, for every man and every dollar that the society can control. Until the blacks at home have been educated to a sense of their rights and responsibilities—a labor which will require many years, much missionary effort, and the expenditure of large sums of money, before it can be thoroughly performed—we entreat the African Civilization Society to hold in abeyance their kind intentions toward Borrhoboola Gha, and devote themselves and their money to the heathen at their own doors.

MEAT IN NEW-ORLEANS.—In New-Orleans various reasons combine to render the supply and sale of meat difficult and hazardous, and prices would be higher than in New-York if the "views of holders" were as lofty as they are here. Here is the table, from the papers just arrived.

Beef cattle, and indeed food of most kinds, are cheaper in New-Orleans than in New-York—as witness the latest cattle market quotations:

Western Beef, choice, ₩ lb. net	— —@— 15
Western Beef, first quality, ₩ lb. net	— —@— 14
Western Beeves, second and third quality	— 10@— 13
Milch Cows, ₩ head	31 —@65 —
Veal Cattle, ₩ head	8 —@15 —
Hogs, ₩ lb. gross	— 8@— 10
Sucking Calves, ₩ head	12 —@16 —
Sheep, in lots	3 —@ 5 —

By the way, why has no drover, no butcher, attempted to controvert our statements on the meat question? Have they not one word to say in their own defence. All right gentlemen. We have something more to bring forward that may startle some of you.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BOUCICAULT'S spectacular drama of "Arrah-na-pogue," of which we have heard so much, was produced here last evening, and received with favor, warming once or twice into enthusiasm, by an audience that was crowded in every part of the house. The drama is constructed with all Mr. BOUCICAULT'S well-known skill, and the dialogue represents that gentleman's and Mr. HOUSE'S ability in the use of words. The story of the piece is is by no means intricate, but we lack time, writing at midnight, to even faintly sketch it. In the main, it is the old Irish legend of the peasant protecting the rebellious and proscribed lord of the soil and nearly getting to the gallows for his pains. In the present case there is a complication, involving the simple love and troth of *Arrah*, the heroine. She offers the protection of her roof to the *McCoul* and promises not to divulge the fact for three days. The presence of a stranger in her cottage is discovered by *Michael Feeney*, the informer and villain of the peace, and on the day of her wedding to *Shaun*, the post, he divulges the secret, which leads to an uneasy rupture. The best "sensation" of the play is here. *Shaun* finds his bride overwhelmed with the suspicions of her neighbors, and the accusations of *Feeney* amounting almost to evidence of her guilt. To save her honor he deliberately asserts a falsehood, and says that he was the man who took shelter in the cottage. Hereby he becomes involved in a suppositious robbery which attaches to the real individual. It is impossible to follow the plot at greater length. It is framed effectively and affords abundant opportunities for stage manager, artist, machinist and carpenter. The difficulties in the way of production are so many that every allowance ought to be made for a first night. Fortunately, however, allowance was unnecessary. No contretemps occurred. The performance, nevertheless, terminated at a late hour.

We do not regard "Arrah-na-pogue" as one of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S best productions. It lacks the heartiness of the "Colleen Bawn;" the contrasts of the "Octoroon" and the enthusiasm of "Jessie Brown." But as Mr. BOUCICAULT can only be judged by himself it may safely be said that it is a better play than any we have had since the production of the pieces we have named. The situations are good, but new only in the way they are wrought. From time immemorial prisoners have escaped by the ivy, which passed the prison window. *Shaun* does the same, and this is the great scene. The stage mechanism is extremely ingenious. The flat sinks as *Shaun* climbs, and so the entire face of the tower passes the eye of the spectator. As an effect, it is one of the best we have ever seen on any stage. Let us add here that the scenery throughout is thoroughly admirable. Some of the landscapes were perfect works of art. Indeed, the entire production of the piece was in the highest degree creditable to Mr. WHEATLEY.

The cast was good—Mr. BURNETT, Mr. E. SHERIDAN, (a little too vociferous,) Mr. SCALLAN, (an excellent eccentric comedian,) and Miss MARIA MAEDER, being especially worthy of praise. Mr. T. H. GLENNY, an artist new to us, made his first appearance as *Shaun*, and was very warmly welcomed. He has a good brogue, a portly presence, and a pleasant little tenor voice. Mr. GLENNY was called out at the end of the piece, and, being unaccountably called on for a speech, made the regulation one on the part of all the members of the company. The heroine, *Arrah Meelish*, was impersonated by Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON, in a graceful and effective way, but with what was to us a superabundance of whining. The lady is an experienced and not ungraceful actress. She will improve on acquaintance. Miss MARY WELLS in a small part succeeded, as she generally does, in making it thoroughly amusing and enjoyable. Her Barn-door Jig was irresistably comic.

The success of "Arrah-na-Pogue" was unquestionable. It is destined to occupy the bills for many weeks.

Houses in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a happy faculty of agreeing with almost everything the TIMES says, because every subject discussed in it is handled with liberality and ability. As one concerned, I have read with deep interest and profit your articles on the social evils of this city, particularly the want of houses and consequent high rents, and have earnestly hoped that some substantial benefit to the workingman would grow out of your suggestions. But in your article of this morning I think, in fact, I *know*, you are mistaken in your opinion as to what sort of houses are wanted for the better class of clerks, mechanics, &c. This class of people *do* want small houses (cottages) in the upper part of the city, and a comfortable, cheap and expeditious mode of getting to them. The better class of *American* workingmen will *not* live in tenement houses; and they see little difference between *federing* in Cherry-street and festering for an hour and a half in a close car in order to enjoy the privilege of festering in a tenement house in Yorkville or Harlem.

In a tenement house a family will never feel that they have a home, and will take no comfort in it, or pride in embellishing it. Besides, in houses occupied by more than two families, it is impossible to prevent dirty and disagreeable people from entering. No matter how much interest three families may take in the house they occupy, all their efforts to live respectably may be rendered abortive by the drunkenness, quarrelsomeness, profanity or filthy habits of a fourth tenant.

Three years ago I moved to Harlem, having obtained a small cottage at $175 per year, and for the first time in ten years we all felt we had a *home*. This present year I could have let among my own immediate friends at least twenty such houses at from $175 to $250 per year.

After my labors for the day are over, I find recreation in cultivating a few flowers and vegetables in my little garden. Hundreds, nay, thousands of others would like to do likewise, were it possible to obtain houses and gardens.

I repeat again what the better class of American working men—the clerks, printers, engravers, bookbinders, &c., want—is small houses (cottages) in the suburbs of the city; houses which can be rented from $150 to $350. If the TIMES can convince the owners of the vast commons above Sixty-fifth-street, now lying unproductive, that it is to their *interest* to build such houses, it will merit the everlasting gratitude of thousands of pale-faced women and children who are now pining, and festering, and sickening, and dying in the lower part of the city. Or what would be still better, if it can induce capitalists to construct a railroad that will carry passengers from Harlem Bridge to the City Hall in half an hour, working men will soon erect houses for themselves, or create a demand that owners of real estate will not let slip by.

A WORKING MAN.

THE TRADE CONVENTION.

Threatened Withdrawal of the Chicago Delegation—Difference on the Subject of Representation.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 12.

The Trade Convention reassembled this morning, and the balance of the committees were appointed.

Mr. SCAMMAN, of Chicago, offered a resolution to change the basis of voting, so as to make it according to the population of cities.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. SCAMMAN then mounted on a seat, read a protest against the action of the convention, and concluded with a declaration that the Chicago delegation would withdraw from the convention in consequence of it.

This led to a great tumult.

The President read a resolution raising a special committee to consider the subject of representation.

The convention then took a recess.

Among the resolutions proposed was one for the decimal system of weights and measures and a uniform system of measuring liquids in the several States. The Special Committee on Representation in the Convention reported that each State shall have the same number of votes as each State has on its Electoral College, deducting therefrom one vote for each association here represented, the Chairman of each delegation to determine the manner in which the remaining votes of each State will be given.

The Chicago delegates expressed satisfaction with the arrangement, and withdrew their protest. Had not this arrangement been effected, Buffalo would have gone with Chicago, and the convention would have been an abortion.

Messrs. McChesney and Scammon, of Chicago; Pruyn, of Albany; Layton, of Missouri; Hill, of Boston; H. P. Bridge, of Detroit; Dale, of Bangor; Sabine, of Massachusetts; and Henry E. Prentice, of Maine, were added to the Reciprocity Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such a manner as to increase the resources of the government for the payment of the national debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the country, and effectually protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States against the conflicting policy of other Powers.

Here Gen. ORD appeared, and was received with several rounds of cheers.

A letter was read from JOHN BRIGHT, regretting his inability to visit America and the convention, and favoring reciprocity, &c.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, from the Committee on Transit, presented a report in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal. Mr. PROSSER presented a minority report. The discussion called out Messrs. RANDOLPH, YOUNGLOVE, LITTLEJOHN, MCCLELLAN, of Montreal; Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, MARTIN J. TOWNSEND and DAVIS, of Cincinnati; but before any question was taken the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Another Good Day's Work—Over Six Millions Subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 12.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $6,110,200, including the following:

First National Bank of New-York	$1,000,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	523,000
Tenth National Bank of New-York	300,000
First National Bank of Boston	100,000
Second National Bank of Boston	300,000
First National Bank of Portland, Me	100,000
First National Bank of Albany	100,000
First National Bank of Indianapolis	100,000
First National Bank of Desmoines	75,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	100,000
Third National Bank of Buffalo	100,000
First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn	125,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000
Vermilye & Co., New-York	200,000
H. Clews & Co., New-York	150,000
Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 4,278.

FROM HAVANA.

Gen. Breckinridge Leaves for Europe—An Unfortunate Southern Creditor.

By the steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAWRENCE, arrived this morning, we have dates to the 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

To Purser R. W. ALBERT we are again indebted for attentions and memoranda.

Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, accompanied by Major C. J. HELM, Confederate agent at Havana, left on the 7th of July, in the English mail steamer *Conway*, for St. Thomas and Europe. Before embarking, Major HELM was detained on the wharf by a Southerner, for the sum of $500 due said Southerner, and the Major was obliged to give bonds and leave an agent to satisfy the party. The *Conway* left at 6 P. M., having waited an hour over her time, thus giving HELM an opportunity to get away.

The weather at Havana was very pleasant; the evenings delightfully cool; the health of the port pretty good.

The steamship *Havana*, GREENE, from New-York, arrived out at 11 A. M. on the 7th.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, GREGORY, same day, at 4 P. M. The former would leave for New-York on the 12th, and the latter for Vera Cruz on the 8th.

The blockade-runner *Owl*, MAFFITT, left on the 7th for Halifax.

A Jealous Wife Fatally Wounds a Young Woman—An Extensive Fraud—Forgery of County Bonds.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 12.

A horrible tragedy occurred on Dearborn-street yesterday afternoon, in which Mrs. MATHIAS TREHUNE, wife of a respectable mechanic, attacked Miss AMELIA FRASTED with a knife, cutting her in the face and neck six times, destroying her left eye, piercing her windpipe, and inflicting wounds which will undoubtedly prove fatal. The fiendish woman then attempted to escape, but was arrested, and now lies in jail awaiting the result of her victim's injuries. The cause of this tragic affair was jealousy. The husband of Mrs. TREHUNE has mysteriously disappeared.

An extensive fraud has just been discovered here in the shape of forged Cook County bonds. Twenty thousand dollars worth of the bogus scrip has been negotiated. A fellow named KENNEDY is under arrest, having been detected in the swindle. Six different banks have been victimized by him.

MILITARY JOURNALISM.—The *Army and Navy Official Gazette*, the publication of which was recently suspended by the War Department, should not be confounded with the *Army and Navy Journal*, which is now left alone in its special sphere of journalism. The *Official Gazette* was intended only as a temporary means of communicating official orders and information to the staff corps and departments. The *Army and Navy Journal* embraces the whole range of military journalism, and is designed to be the permanent representative of our army and navy.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Military Departments and Divisions.

Eighteen Departments Under as Many Generals.

The Whole Combined in Five Grand Divisions.

Gens. Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Halleck the Division Commanders.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

Further Testimony as to Her Semi-Insanity.

The Richmond Whig Suspended for Using Disloyal Language.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The following order, which has been in abeyance for some days in order to positively define the geographical boundaries of the several departments, is officially promulgated to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.—The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions, and subdivided into military departments as follows:

1—The DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER to command; to embrace the New-England States, New-York and New-Jersey; headquarters at New-York City.

2—The MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK to command; to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Marys; the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia; the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3—THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Maj.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR to command; to embrace the District of Columbia, the Counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's in Maryland, and Fairfax County in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4—THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD to command; to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit.

5—THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, Maj.-Gen. GEO. STONEMAN to command; to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6. The DEPARTMENT of KENTUCKY, Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER to command; to embrace the State of Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville.

7. The DEPARTMENT of the MISSOURI, Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE to command; to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and the territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8. The DEPARTMENT of VIRGINIA, Maj.-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY to command; to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax County, and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; headquarters at Richmond.

9. THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. SCOFIELD to command; to embrace the State of North Carolina; Headquarters at Raleigh.

10. THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE to command; to embrace the State of South Carolina; headquarters at Hilton Head.

11. THE DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA—Maj.-Gen. JAS. B. STEDMAN to command; to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12—THE DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, Major-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER to command; to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

13—THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM to command; to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburgh.

14—THE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Major-Gen. C. R. WOOD to command; to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15—THE DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY to command; to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas; headquarters at New-Orleans.

16. THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS to command; to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock.

17. THE DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. G. WRIGHT to command; to embrace the Stage of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18. THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Maj.-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL to command; to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of Utah, New-Mexico and Colorado, headquarters at San Francisco.

Divisions.

1. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.—Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE to command; to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, "Department of Virginia," Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia.

2. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN to command; to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Missouri and Department of Arkansas, headquarters at St. Louis.

3. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF—Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN to command; to embrace the Department of Mississippi, Department of Louisiana and Texas, and Department of Florida. Headquarters at New-Orleans.

4. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE—Major-Gen. G. H. THOMAS to command; to embrace the Department of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky, Department of Georgia and Department of Alabama. Headquarters at Nashville.

5. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK to command; to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California. Headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

In the trial of Miss HARRIS, Miss JANE DEVLIN was examined for the defence. Her testimony was substantially the same as that given by her sister LOUISA DEVLIN yesterday. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, the principal counsel for Miss HARRIS, took the stand, and, after detailing the circumstances of his first meeting with the accused in jail, he said: "In the latter part of March he found her in some excitement. She desired to talk about Mr. BURROUGHS. Some one had sent her an account of a meeting of spirit-rappers held in Boston. In this it was stated the spirit of Mr. BURROUGHS had been invoked, and certain questions answered. He felt her pulse, and found it was 110. The back part of the head was warm, and the hands cold. The pupil of the eye dilated, and the eye exhibited great excitement. On the 25th of April witness found her bathing her head with her handkerchief wet with bay rum and water. It was a cold day, but the window was open. Witness felt very cold, but, though she sat with her back against the window, she showed a perfect insensibility to that cold which witness could not bear, though he was warmly wrapped up. Her pulse was one hundred and twenty. The back of her head was hot, notwithstanding the cold air. Her eye was fixed on vacancy. She said she was thinking over the events of the past two years of her life. She said: 'Mr. BRADLEY, do you think I am a bad girl? They say I have killed BURROUGHS, but I cannot realize it. I cannot think so.' Witness talked with her a short time. It brought tears to her eyes, and she was relieved. She spoke of the suffering she had endured during her whole life. She said she had never wronged any one. She would do anything in the world for those who loved her. She had prayed long and earnestly, and she knew God would forgive her. Witness continued to visit Miss HARRIS very frequently; obtained a complete history of her life; she has a high degree of ability, although she has not received the advantages of an early education; she improved, and has good intellect; she never expressed any dislike for any one except the brother of the deceased; she writes a beautiful note, and rapidly; she gave witness a full history of her acquaintance with BURROUGHS. On The 22d of May I noticed that the white part of her eye was not clear; as witness entered the room she met him; witness carried to her some articles of apparel which his wife had purchased for her; witness sat down near the window; she advanced rapidly toward witness, saying: 'I won't stay here long. I am going out now. I want you to take me.' Witness said: 'Look at those bars.' She said: 'Bars, bars, what are bars to me? I have a will.' Witness said: 'Sit down, now, and tell me about it.' Her hair was deranged and the pupil of the eye was dilated; the temples were cold; the top of her head was very hot. Witness then took her hand, and told her to sit down and tell him all about it. She said: 'Mr. BRADLEY, I can't stand this, with the bad men in prison swearing and hallooing.' She said, 'Let them take me out and hang me.' She then said, in a pitiful tone, 'Mr. BRADLEY, do you think me a very bad girl? Do you think Mrs. BURROUGHS hates me?' After a pause, she said, 'I did love him; does she hate me? He don't love her as he did me; I know he don't.' Witness then told her to do as he advised; 'I am your friend.' She said, 'Have I any friends?' Witness replied, 'Yes; you have many friends.' The next morning witness went to the jail; saw accused; her pulse was 110 and her hands cold. She then referred to an account published by a newspaper reporter, in which something was said against her purity and the successful attempt of BURROUGHS; she said, 'I have something to tell you, but I can't remember.' Then she said, Oh! it is about that article about me published in the *Chronicle*.' She then got the paper from her trunk and showed it to witness. On Tuesday, the 26th of May, witness saw her again. She asked about the trial and asked if a man came with MILBURN, and if the one who wrote that article in the *Chronicle* would be a witness. She told witness of the pranks she used to play, and said, 'You ought to have seen me then, Mr. BRADLEY; I was a fat girl, weighed 116 pounds, and so happy. Mr. BRADLEY, do you think I am a very bad girl? will God forgive me? Oh, I know I done wrong; Oh, I did love BURROUGHS so much.' Witness had started to come away, when she said, 'Oh, don't go yet; I have something to tell you; Mrs. ABBEY has been here, Mr. BRADLEY, and she says Mrs. BURROUGHS is in Chicago, and has a little child—BURROUGHS' child. Mr. BRADLEY, I want you to go with me to see that child. Oh, how I do love it! I do want to kiss it! Mrs. ABBEY said Mrs. BURROUGHS did not hate me.' Witness thought generally she had a sound and good mind, though in certain physical conditions of the system her mind was so far affected, not by nervous affection alone, but by a certain moral causes, that when a fact or substance is brought to her mind connected with these moral causes, or is suddenly presented to her mind during this state of excitement, that she is incapable of thinking and acting in regard to that subject, or to certain impulses which control her will in relation to that subject matter, and that is what witness thought to be paroxysmal insanity from moral causes. Witness thought it proper to state that he did not communicate to Miss HARRIS, nor did he think of the character of the offence or the nature of the defence until after the jury was sworn. She was then overcome. The character of the offence she did not seem to appreciate before. Witness meant to say she did not understand the consequences, nor had she any conception of the nature of the defence her counsel were setting up. When she was told, she said she would rather have such a defence: she said "Do you think I am insane, Mr. BRADLEY?' Witness replied, 'No; only under certain circumstances.'

The testimony of Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of government hospital for the insane, who examined Miss HARRIS, will be given to-morrow, and evidence in the whole case concluded so that the argument of counsel may be concluded on Friday.

THE RICHMOND WHIG SUSPENDED.

Your Richmond correspondent, in a dispatch dated last evening, furnishes the following interesting item:

"The Richmond *Whig* was stopped this afternoon, and the whole establishment taken possession of by the Provost-Marshal. An article under the caption 'Salutatory,' and written over the signature of its newly appointed editor, contains, among others, the following intemperate remarks: 'I am equally opposed to the mean, brutal and cowardly policy of confiscation. The possession of property, whether little or much, is not a crime, nor is it recognized as such in any code, written or unwritten, of any nation, civilized or savage, on the face of the earth; and let not the best government the world ever saw make itself the worst and most despicable, by the adoption of a policy which seeks to determine and measure the guilt of an offender by the amount of his property.' There is much more of the same character. Hence the step taken."

PARDON OF REBEL OFFICERS.

At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday the subject of pardon of rebel Brigadiers, Major-Generals and others of the high officials of the late rebel government was briefly considered, and it was determined to let the matter stand in abeyance for the present, there being no good reason assigned for departing from the President's policy of holding such cases for consideration when the civil authority shall have been fully restored in the States recently in rebellion.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the course that the government will take in the matter of the suspension of *habeas corpus*, and it is very generally believed here that the subject was considered by the Cabinet yesterday. We can say authoritatively that the matter was not discussed yesterday, nor was it mentioned in Cabinet session.

PARDONS.

Among the petitions for pardon filed to-day is one from the rebel Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, of Georgia, a heretofore well-known politician, and formerly Street Commissioner in New-York. There were 140 petitions beside this, and there were 70 pardons granted—among them one to KENNETH RAYNOR, of North Carolina, Ex-Member of Congress, and once prominent as an Old Line Whig and Native American.

PATENTS.

Among the patents issued within the past week was a renewal of the Morgan and Seymour reaping-machine for seven years from the 8th inst. The patentees are of Brockport, N. Y. This is regarded as one of the most valuable reaping machines now known.

PREMATURE REPORT.

The *Republican* of this evening announces the appointment of Judge MARVIN, as Provisional Governor of Florida. This is premature, as no action had been taken on this matter up to this evening.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

There are now stored in the warehouse on F-street in this city, in charge of Capt. MOORE, over 800 boxes of books, papers, documents and archives, generally pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy. Its entire history from its first inception down to the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, is contained in this pile.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Secretary HARLAN signed a contract yesterday for extending the Congressional Library. The contract is with the Architectural Iron Company of New-York, at $146,000. They are to commence operations on Monday next, and agree to complete the extension of the north wing on the 1st of January, and the whole by the 1st of April next.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

WAGES OF COLORED LABORERS.

Major-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has issued a circular to assistant commissioners and other officers, saying no fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should bear in mind the minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must, of course, consider the entire change in circumstances, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employes are directed to enter into written agreements with their employers, setting forth their stated wages or securing an interest in the crops or land, or both. In order to enforce the fulfillment of contracts on both sides no general rule is laid down. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. No agent is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent; but suffering is preferable to slavery, and is to some degree the necessary consequence of events. In all action the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage—that is, either holding people by debt or confining them without consent to the land by any system—will be tolerated.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of National Banks continue to increase. Twenty new ones were chartered yesterday and to-day. There are now nearly 1,500 of them.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

The following among other appointments and reappointments of Postmasters, have just been made:

Alexander Sharp, Richmond, Va.; David Price, Newark, N. J.; John G. Palfrey, Boston; John M. Earle, Worcester; George M. Osgood, Cambridge, Mass.; Presco. Wright, Springfield, Ill.; Aaron J. Cowles, Oswego; Charles J. Ferien, Palmyra; Harmon Bennett, Norwich; Samuel H. Wells, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Allen Prichardson, Jefferson City, Missouri; Geo. W. Patten, Altona; Mrs. Margaret Silliman, Pottsville; William C. Wiley, Washington; George Zrinn, Carlisle; James Bingham, Holidaysburgh, Penn.; Chas. T. Greenleaf, Bath; James M. Deering, Saco; J. Weeks, Bangor; James A. Bicknell, Augusta; Benj. G. Dennison, Brunswick, Maine; James H. McNeedy, Evansville; Achilles Williams, Richmond, Indiana; Edward A. Brown, Danbury; Henry H. Starkeweather, Norwich, Conn.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The *Chronicle* has a prominent paragraph in answer to those who have declared that Secretary STANTON intends to leave as soon as the President can find a successor, saying: "Mr. STANTON is very well, even hearty, and is attentive to his official duties, as if he intended to stay in his department till he concluded to resign—an event which he does not contemplate, nor the President desire."

IRON CONTRACT.

Secretary HARLAN has signed a contract with the Architectural Iron Company of New-York, at $146,000, for extending the Congressional Library.

DOG DAYS.

The dog slaughter by the municipal authorities continues. For the past week the average per day has been nearly two hundred.

FROM SARATOGA.

The Races—Young Morrill Wins the $1,250 Purse.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

At the opening-day of the Saratoga meeting *Young Morrill* won the purse of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, mile heats, in harness, beating *Harry Clay*, who won the first and fourth heats. No others started. Time fair but not great. The attendance was large and very fashionable.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Fire in Mobile—Storm on the Texan Const—Officers on the Rio Grande—Gov. Wells and Universal Suffrage.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 10.

There has been an extensive fire in Mobile. Loss $10,000.

The *Times'* Brazos correspondent, writing on the 1st, reports a terrible storm there on the 30th ult.

Gens. WEITZEL and STEELE were at Brazos. A large number of their troops moved up to Clarksville and White's Ranch. Gen. STEELE had demanded of the Imperialists the surrender of the ordnance given them by Gen. SLAUGHTER.

A division of cavalry under Gen. MERRITT will soon leave Shreveport for Texas.

Cotton is in but little demand at unchanged rates. Checks on New-York steady at ¼ discount. Gold firm at 141@142.

The steamer *George Cromwell* has arrived from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 11.

Cotton, inquiry moderate at full prices. Gold stiff at 143.

The steamer *Monterey* has arrived from New-York.

The Universal Suffrage Committee has addressed Gov. WELLS, requesting him, before ordering a State election, to cause a registry of all loyal citizens, without regard to race or origin. Gov. WELLS replies, bitterly declining to comply, stating the acts of the National Administration, and that the President has enunciated the policy of reconstruction, which he will cordially support.

Westward Emigration.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, July 8.

During the sixteen days ending June 30, 2,247 emigrants passed this point, bound West, with nearly 18,000 head of cattle. Nearly as large a number passed during the fourteen days ending June 14, and during the month of May over 5,000 teams and 40,000 head of stock passed for the West. If emigration continues at this rate, it will not take many years to erect States on the broad prairies of the Far West, and build cities on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. These large bodies of emigrants have, with a single exception, passed safely through an intensely hostile Indian country, escorted by the officers and soldiers of Gen. CONNER'S command.

The Military Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The convention of Adjutant Generals had a short session to-day. Gen. LINDSAY, of Kentucky, stated that the number of white troops raised in that State was 62,938, and of colored troops 24,438, besides some 8,000 colored and 20,000 white troops, of whom there are no rolls. Remarks were made relative to the contemplated memorial to Congress concerning the payment for services as pension agents of the government. In the afternoon the members of the convention went on an excursion down the harbor.

The Collegiate Convention.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 12.

Thirty-three cities are now fully represented in the convention. The discussion to-day was on the general course of instruction. Letters expressive of sympathy were received from Secretary MCCULLOCH, Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others. Among the gentlemen now in the city to address the convention are Ex-Gov. YATES and Gen. GARFIELD.

National Plasterers' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 12.

Delegates to the Plasterers' Convention have arrived here from Washington, Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. The convention will meet to-morrow. A large number of delegates from every part of the Union will be in attendance.

The Poughkeepsie Boat Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, July 12.

The boat-race which was to have taken place at Cornwall, on the Hudson, to-day, between MCKIELL and DELACY, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the roughness of the water. The great four-oared race between the Poughkeepsie and New-York crews, for $6,000 and the championship of the American waters, will come off opposite this city on Tuesday next.

Naval.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The United States steamer *Powhattan*, flagship of the East Gulf Squadron, with Rear-Admiral STRIBLING on board, arrived here, to-day, from Key West 6th inst. She fell in with the United States ship *Dole*, and kept company until reaching the Capes of the Delaware.

Admiral Dupont's Bequest.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *Press* contradicts, on the part of the relatives of Admiral DUPONT, the reported bequest of his prize money to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and says that the amount does not exceed $50,000.

The Hospital-Ship.

The hospital-ship has been sent to the lower quarantine for the season, in charge of Deputy Health Officer Dr. WALKER.

A FLEET OF STEAMERS SOLD.

Auction Sale of Naval Vessels at the Navy-Yard—Thirty Vessels Disposed of at Large Prices—Nearly One Million Dollars Received for Sales.

As early as 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and in spite of the threatening appearance of the weather, the persons interested in this large sale began to assemble at the Navy-yard, some to discuss the merits of the vessels, and others to inspect them. A large number of speculators were present, but the sequel will prove that they found little, if any, employment for their funds, as all of the vessels were evidently purchased for service in the employ of the parties who purchased them.

Precisely at noon the terms of the sale were announced by Mr. BURDETT, the auctioneer, who was listened to by some three or four hundred gentlemen, representing the various branches of our mercantile marine business, as well as a number of persons from southern and eastern ports. In opening the sale, the auctioneer announced that the Navy Department withdrew the steamers *Clinton* and *Saffron*, as they were needed for service around the Navy-yard for the present; all the rest would be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

The sale commenced with the sailing vessels, and went up the list as furnished to the public in the advertisement. At no time was there any appearance of any want of interest, the bids usually commencing at $5,000 and going up by thousands, and closing with hundreds. The larger steamers started at prices ranging from $20,000 to as high as $40,000. A glance at the names of the purchasers will give a very good idea of the tone of the sale and its reliability. Upon the whole, the prices brought, in many instances, were really surprising, but we will not point them out as we suppose all are satisfied.

The following are the names of the vessels sold, the amount paid for each, the purchaser, and the price paid for them by the Navy Department, as near and as full as could be obtained on short notice:

Name.	Cost. N. Dp't.	Sold For.	Purchaser.
Bark Gemsbok	$29,000	$26,500	F. Berthard & Co.
Bark Pursuit	22,000	16,800	A. Holbrook.
Prop. Mt. Vernon	71,000	58,000	B. Finch, Agent.
Prop. Berbery	—	15,250	Col'b'n M.Ins. Co.
Prop. Zouave	—	9,000	M. O. Roberts.
Prop. Unit	—	6,750	C. & E. J. Peters.
Prop. Belle	—	8,000	Cozzens & Co.
Prop. Epsilon	—	6,500	C. & E. J. Peters.
Prop. Flambeau	100,000	43,500	Geo. Quintard.
Prop. Lilac	—	9,200	H. B. Farrington.
Prop. Y'g America	Prize.	7,800	Stevens, for C&A R.
Prop. Glaucus, about	200,000	62,000	John Henderson.
Prop. Gov. Buck'g'm	—	38,000	J. O. Donohue.
Prop. Dragonna	—	22,500	L. Farrouzhs.
Prop. Wyandotte	—	10,000	Whitney & Hath'y.
Side-wheel Isonomia	—	63,000	C. C. & H. Taber.
Side-w'l Com. Morris	38,000	22,900	Union Ferry Co.
Side-wheel Magnolia	Prize.	45,000	N. L. & G. Griswold.
Side-wh'l Shokokon	—	26,500	Stewart.
Side-wh'l Com. Hull	38,000	16,000	J. O. Donohue.
Prop. Daylight	55,000	21,000	Capt. Wm. Robin'n.
Prop. Neptune	200,000	67,000	John Henderson.
Side-wh'l Somerset	—	15,000	Union Ferry Co.
Side-w'l Hunchback	—	16,500	Nassau Trans. Co.
Side-w'l Com. Perry	38,000	16,000	N. Y. & E'n Ferry Co.
Prop. Norcus	200,000	71,000	J. A. Hooper.
Prop. Proteus	200,000	75,500	J. A. Hooper.
Prop. Vicksburg	—	51,500	C. C. & H. Taber.
Prop. Kensington	—	81,500	Brown & Co.
Prop. Flag	90,000	50,000	M. O. Roberts.

One of the vessels will, it is said, be fitted up immediately for the purpose of taking her purchaser, with his family and a few friends, on an excursion to the shores of Newfoundland, to see the arrival of the *Great Eastern*, and the joining of the two hemispheres by the great Atlantic Telegraph cable.

The Navy Department cannot fail to be gratified with the rapidity and results of this large sale. We are sure the officers of the Navy-yard are rejoiced at the prospect of ridding themselves of these vessels, which for some time past have caused them so much care and anxiety. There are another class of officers who regret that these ships will no longer carry their pennants. The vessels have been their home through many a long month; on their decks they have won fame, and in many instances a fortune. We cannot, however, afford to keep such expensive and perishable mementoes of our naval achievements. Our national expenses must be reduced, and the Navy Department is resolved not to be behind in accomplishing its share of the reduction of the national burdens.

THE DICTATOR.

The iron-clad *Dictator* is still in our immediate waters, but it is expected, wind and weather permitting, that she will sail to-day. She will probably remain at Newport several days before proceeding on her trip further to the eastward.

PERSONAL.

Commodore HENRY H. BELL was at the Navy-yard yesterday. He expects to sail in the flagship *Hartford* the latter part of the present month.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and lady are at the White Mountains, where they will remain for several days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A SKILFUL COUNTERFEITER—SEIZURE OF MONEY, DIES, &c.—Yesterday Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, THOMAS SAMPSON, of the Sub-Treasury Department, and Deputy-Marshal YOUNG, arrested JERRY COWSDEN, an experienced counterfeiter, at Guttenberg, N. J., while in the act of printing counterfeit 50 cent fractional currency. On searching the premises the officers found over $3,000 in finished and unfinished counterfeit currency. The finished notes are excellent imitations of the genuine. It is said that COWSDEN has sold large amounts of the counterfeits for fifty cents on the dollar. The officers also seized the plates, presses, engravers' tools, and other apparatus used by COWSDEN, which were brought to this city. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

RELICS OF THE WAR.—Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, jewelers, have on exhibition at No. 570 Broadway, some beautiful charms for watch-chains, made from the wood of the tree under which Gen. LEE stood when agreeing to Gen. GRANT'S terms of surrender on the 9th of April last. These charms are mounted with fine gold, and represent safes, canteens, knapsacks, &c. The tree, which stood near Appomattox Court-house, is no longer to be found, it having been torn up root and branch, and the wood divided among such of the soldiers as desired to have it. Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING are now engaged in manufacturing a brooch and ear-rings from the same wood for presentation to Mrs. Gen. GRANT.

BILLIARD MATCHES.—Three matches between DUDLEY KAVANAGH and the great French player, Monsieur CARME, have been finally arranged. They are, first, a French game of 250 points, with French balls, on a second size Phelan & Collender table; a four-ball carom game of 1,500 points, without the push shot, with same sized balls and table, and a regular four-ball American carom game, with regular sized balls and table; and each of these is to be played for $1,000 a side. The first of these games will be played on Thursday, Oct. 5, in this city, and the others will follow at intervals of thirty days.

RESIGNED.—Mr. W. H. RICE, for the past three years Assistant United States District Attorney, has resigned his appointment to accept a lucrative legal position in condection with the firm of A. T. STEWART & Co. Mr. RICE filled his office with ability, and his courtesies to members of the press and others having business in the United States Courts, will not soon be forgotten.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—It is understood that Gen. HOOKER will assume command of this department on Monday next. Gen. DIX is now in Washington, transacting some business with the War Department.

RECEPTION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 42.—There was a happy gathering of parents and others, yesterday morning, at Grammar School No. 42, in Allen-street, the occasion being an exhibition by the pupils under the care of Miss CAROLINE HOPKINS. Commissioner SMALL presided.

The official decision in the case of Mr. OSBON, naval reporter, will be made public in a few days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday night, an engineer in one of the government transports arrived from New-Orleans, and reached his home in the Fourteenth Ward at a late hour. After effecting an entrance he observed that there was somebody in the house whose presence his wife sought to conceal. In this she failed, however, as in a few minutes a well-known city official appeared at the head of the stairs, not exactly in full dress. The husband immediately recognized the intruder, and ran for his revolver in an adjoining room; but the official was too quick for his vengeance, as he leaped through a lower window and escaped, leaving, however, a certain part of his apparel, which the injured husband says he has no wish to retain.

ROBBERY.—A man named HENRY LEWIS called at the jewelry-store of JULIUS MORRO, No. 210 Court-street, yesterday afternoon, and under the pretence of desiring to make a purchase, managed to secrete two watch chains in his coat sleeve. Mrs. MORRO detected him in the act, and seizing his arm held him for some time. He offered her $10 to let him off, but she was persistent, and Officer RYDER being notified, took the fellow into custody. He represented that he lived in South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, but when more closely questioned, acknowledged that he did not reside there. He was committed for a hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. JAMES GEARON, residing in Prince-street, near Myrtle-avenue, died suddenly on Tuesday night, while in the act of going to bed. The deceased had previously enjoyed apparent good health. He leaves a family who were dependant upon him for support. His complaint is supposed to have been disease of the heart.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Market Association met at the office of the Union Ferry company, on Tuesday night, and selected the following permanent officers: President, CYRUS P. SMITH; Vice-President, T. V. P. Talmadge; Secretary, Stephen A. Dodge; Treasurer, Samuel S. Powell. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

BURGLARY.—The house of LEWIS LENT, No. 28 Butler-street, was feloniously entered on the 11th inst., and robbed of articles worth about $50. The entrance was effected by raising the grating over the cellar.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Brooklyn public schools are to be closed from July 15 to September 4, thus affording the teachers and scholars a good holiday season.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Bridge-street last evening. The Coroner was notified.

A SUPERVISOR ROBBED.—Supervisor PHALEN, of the Fourteenth Ward, reports that he was robbed at the hotel kept by JULES VANDERBUEGH, of $500. The police are investigating the matter.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JULY 13.—Nos. 42, 53, 9, 10, 11, 32, 12, 34, 35, 37.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are truly remarkable.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Ales.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—WHITELY.—On Monday, July 10, by Rev. Thomas Lodge, THOMAS FLETCHER and SUSANNA S., eldest daughter of George Whitely, all of this city.

DIED.

BARKER.—In the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 10, LYDIA STEWART, wife of Dr. Charles H. Barker, and youngest daughter of Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER ROLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
C. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES,
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.....$260,000
May 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS,

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Silas Potwin,	John B. Lothingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	RICHARD T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,	JOHN C. GOTTSBERGER,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry Grinnell,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Edmund F. Mafold,	Rufus R. Graves,
Hanson K. Corning,	Henry Davis,
Ogden Haggerty,	Henry G. Ellenhimus,
Albert Ward,	William E. Shepard,
Charles Easton,	Lothrop L. Sturges,
Louis Lorut,	William R. Fosdick,
Samuel G. Glidden,	George F. Thomae,
Stephen Cambreleng,	Lawrence Turnure,
Thomas Scott,	J. Milton Smith,
Abm. H. Van Nest,	William Post,
Abm. G. Bogert,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
Daniel G. Bacon,	Greenleaf K. Sheridan,
A. R. Frothingham,	H. B. Willmarth,
Thomas F. Youngs.	A. F. Roberts,
	S. H. Conduit.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MORTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH, Vice-President for the ensuing year.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NEVADA MINES.—WE HAVE FOR SALE, absolutely or conditionally, to give time for personal examination, a large and choice selection of the above mines.

We are also prepared to advance to miners, or others who have valuable claims, money for developing the same.

We have in Nevada two practical surveyors, (State officials,) one an experienced practical miner, and one thorough and responsible business man, who will make personal examinations and surveys of mines, and search titles, the correctness of all of whose reports we guarantee.

Accurate assays of ores procured at the mines or in this city.

One member of our firm, a resident of Nevada, is now here. We invite the attention of those having or desiring first-class mining property.

CHADWICK, PEASE & CO.,
At the office of Chadwick & Co., Bankers, No. 64 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
JOHN G. HINCKLEY, } Assignees.
WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 23,833 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the Bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 20,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 239 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
33d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after THURSDAY, July 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DI EMSAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS.....$1,490,316 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery. By order of the trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CODGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 277 Broadway, entrance on Paris-place.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.

WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 136 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capita stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10. IH. E. VAIL, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent. at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 10th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

SAMUEL BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 11th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest, free of government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the past six months, ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn. HENRY D. HOGUET, President.

DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.

A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON-STS., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 15, inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.

W. G. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 105 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand, free of government tax.

WILLIAM G. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., No. 94 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.

E. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1865. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, p

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID MANSION AND FARM IS offered to any gentleman who wishes to possess a country home and a fine farm, with the advantages of many years' culture and improvements. It is located two miles from Tarrytown, on the Hudson, and accessible by the Hudson River Railroad, almost any hour of the day, affording the gentleman of business or leisure every advantage of suburban and city life. The mansion is spacious and convenient, situated on a lawn of several acres. There are two suites of parlors, dining-room and billiard-room on the first floor, surrounded by spacious piazzas. All the rooms of the different stories command extensive landscape and water views of great beauty. Several acres are devoted to garden and fruit, besides two large orchards in fine production. The barn, stable, carriage-house and farmer's cottage are arranged in seclusion from the mansion. This farm contains 118 acres, well fenced with stone and wire fences, and admits of subdivisions into numerous sites for villa residences, each having charming prospects of land and water. There are several springs of excellent water, with a never-failing stream running through it. The place will be sold below its value and the terms of purchase made easy. Possession given immediately. The stock and furniture may be included in the purchase. For further particulars, to see the premises, maps, plans, price, terms, &c., apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av,

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME COUNtry residence near the village of Passaic, N. J.; cars passing every hour of the day; it is situated a few minutes' walk from the depot, making it a very convenient residence for those doing business in New-York City; it will be sold with either eleven, five or one acre of very rich land. Terms, half cash; the remainder may remain on the place, if desired; beautiful water, young fruit trees, shade trees, &c. Address J. WILLIAMS, Passaic, N. J., or ALFRED C. WILLIAMS, No. 84 John-st. N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension, 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A desirable home and productive farm of over 100 acres, near Tarrytown; all necessary outbuildings; fine views of the Hudson for many miles; a good investment; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, FIFTY-TWO acres, choice location, on south side, with superb land and ocean views; would be divided for cottage sites. Also lots on Laurel Hill and Newtown Creek, Long Island, suitable for pleasant and cheap residences and factories. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 125th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 20 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

A FINE TWO AND A-HALF STORY residence, with 30 acres of choice and highly cultivated land, large valuable fruit orchards, finely watered, beautifully located, high ground; 14 miles in New-Jersey, near depot. For sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, N. J.—10 MILES from New-York; Price $5,000; neat cottage, nine rooms, barn and ice-house; fruit and flowers; 4 acres, good fencing; furniture if desired. Apply at No. 312 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-ROOM containing ten of Phelan & Collender tables; locality unsurpassed in the city. For particulars address BILLIARDS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable, on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
8 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT MAMARONECK, A FURNISHED house containing 14 rooms, all in complete order; will be let for five years with the privilege of purchasing. For information inquire of A. M. SEE, Columbia Billiard Room, No. 532 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWBURGH—To rent by the month or until Autumn, with privilege of beautiful grounds, stable accommodations, &c. For particulars apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF six rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 359 West 18th-st.

TO LET—SHIP-YARD ON EAST RIVER, CORner of North 2d-st., Brooklyn.
Large storage warehouse, fire-proof, with deep water-front on East River. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing O. B., box No. 153 *Times* Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR PART of a house in a desirable neighborhood in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, for a few months or longer, by a family of three, no children; security given for the furniture, or it may be bought; unexceptional references given and required. Address U. S. N., Fifth-av. Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH TWO GOODsized rooms, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the residence of the subscriber. Terms, $5 per week. The location of the house is very accessible; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. R., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

BOARD AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—WITH good rooms, five minutes walk from the depot. Inquire of McKILLOP & SPRAGUE, No. 37 Park-row, or R. WOODFORD, Peekskill.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 168 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
The select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.
Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving, sailing and fishing when desired. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, PRINCETON, MASS.—This favorite resort, situated in one of the most delightful and accessible parts of New-England, is now open for boarders and transient visitors. Send for circular.
M. H. BULLARD.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, at Grant and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

CARRIAGES ON STORAGE.—J. C. HAM will take carriages, sleighs and harness on storage, and will sell the same; charges moderate. No. 10 East 13th-st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in the best families in the city; no objection to the country or private boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by two respectable and well-recommended girls, separate or together; one is a first-rate cook and baker; also an excellent laundress; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress and laundress. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WIDOW LADY desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or would assist a lady in the duties of the household affairs and sewing; competent to instruct young children; good references given and required. Call on or address Mrs. E., No. 351 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands the Grover & Baker machine; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; by week or month; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 129 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; would assist with washing and ironing if required, or would attend to butter making; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 217 East 20th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would have no objection to take charge of a growing child; unexceptionable references given. Address LADIES' MAID, Station G, Broadway, during this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent city reference and can be seen at present situation, No. 27 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, or housework of a small family; will go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; is a good baker; is willing to do the coarse washing; good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse, or to take care of an old lady; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, (SCOTCH,) to cook, wash and iron, to go a short distance in the country; must understand her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 88 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT first-class cook, a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference; country preferred. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as waitress, chamber-maid or nurse; can give good city reference. Call at No. 235 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without incumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to taking care of a pair of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; no objections to go to the country; best of reference from former employer. Can be seen or addressed at C. V. Lamb's harness-store, No. 849 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and farmer, by a man who thoroughly understands the above-mentioned in all its various branches, and has the best of reference. Can be seen at J. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, TO do light or heavy work, as porter or otherwise, by a young man recently from the army; satisfactory references given. Address WM. B. CHURCH, in care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best city reference from he last employer. Call at TRAINOR'S, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, (English;) is a good waiter; can ride, drive and attend to horses well, or act as valet to a gentleman; would travel; excellent references. Address T. COOKE, care of Mr. R. Woodhead, No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended from his late employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman or groom; understands his business, and has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., or address a note to W. M.

WANTED.—TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS. —A live young man, a good judge of teas and coffees, wants work; knows how to sell and can give good city reference from last employer. Address WORK, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation; is acquainted with driving, and willing to make himself useful; has good recommendations. Address O. C. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, with the best of references in every way. Address COACHMAN, at Lowden's saddlery-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Address A. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class city and country references from his last employers. Address A. Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of city reference from his last place; wages no object. Address M. R., waiter, No. 375 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, disengaged by a family going to Europe; best of city references given. Address P. M., or call at J. W. WILSON'S, No. 87 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of references. Call at private stable No. 21 East 45th-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman and gardener; has good references from his last place; can milk. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—A PERSON HAVING experience and practical knowledge in the boring and management of oil wells, is desirous of obtaining the management of some large oil company's interest, (West Virginia preferred.) References first-class. Address, for three days, W. G. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., AN EXperienced and competent man, to take charge of their wholesale shawl department. A person familiar with the European markets, and acquainted with domestic fabrics, will have the preference. Address by letter, with references, A. T. STEWART & CO., New-York.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PLACE, NEAR THE city, an out-of-door gardener; he will be required to take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. One who understands his business, and none other need apply, may address Box No. 6,721 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; HE MUST BE SOber, honest and industrious, understanding his business perfectly in horses and carriages, and ready and willing at all times, when called upon, to make himself useful. Call at No. 21 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, to take care of two children; must understand the management of children, a good sewer, and willing and obliging; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 338 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND ASSISTant salesman, in a whole-sale and jobbing leather store. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office, stating qualifications and salary expected.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL TO GO WITH an American family to Europe; references required. Inquire at No. 76 William-st., first office, for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, at No. 29 Broadway, Room No. 33. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store; a young man to act as an assistant to the cashier. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE NEW NOVELTY FLY-TRAP. A new article, and a good chance to make money. Call on Mr. MORSE, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DEsire se placer comme fille de chambre; elle peut donner de bons renseignements. S'adresser au No. 161 Ouest 22me-rue.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 333 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, cabinn and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,564 tons	960-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY ..... July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY ..... Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$182 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22

at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TRELEAVEN, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINERAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHARLES L. TAYLOR, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.

"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $15; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEFT, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 2, North River, the good steamship ERICSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. M. NONES, Notary Public

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MISSISSIPPI will follow on Saturday, July 22.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—NOTICE—THE STEAMship ZODIAC has been unavoidably detained until FRIDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time she will positively sail.
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport. (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 6 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $2.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—at 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

How the Work of Reorganization Progresses.

All the Down Town Companies Declare for the New Board.

The Law Regarding Honorable Discharges.

Thirty-five Engines and Ten Hook and Ladder Companies to Compose the New Department.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are energetically pushing forward the work of organization, but as yet the difficulties in the way are far from overcome. The one great obstacle so far encountered is the absolute want of funds with which to carry out the projected improvements entertained by the new board toward a complete reorganization. As soon, however, as the budget sent in by them to the Board of Supervisors is accepted and the moneys are forthcoming, the board will set about making the extensive alterations already laid out.

In addition to the drawback of a lack of money, the commissioners find in many of the old companies a disposition to create difficulty and embarrass the new department by resigning and ceasing to perform duty. The Commissioners of the old Fire Department and the representatives met on the 1st inst. and adopted a resolution to the effect that if the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners would grant an honorable discharge to all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on the 1st of August next, then the members would do duty to that date, otherwise they would not continue to do duty after the 10ht of July.

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the commissioners, who replied as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

John Decker, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by the board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 1, inclosing a resolution adopted at a meeting of your board held on the evening of June 30, 1865, and in reply to inform you that the board is not prepared at the present time to comply with the proposition contained in said resolution. Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

At the meeting of engineers and foremen, held on Monday night last, quite a stormy debate arose upon the proper action, but when the vote was taken, whether the department should adhere to that resolution, the following result was declared:

Affirmative—Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, 9, 17, 28, 31, 33, 41, 48, 51; Hose Companies Nos. 1, 19, 23, 26, 30, 36, 37, 44, 49, 50, 51; Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 12, 15.

Negative—Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 45, 53; Hose Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 38, 45, 47, 51, 55, 59. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17.

The Chief-Engineer voted in the negative, and the Secretary, Mr. DAVIDSON, in the affirmative.

It will thus be seen that the majority of the firemen are in favor of remaining in service until properly discharged by the new commissioners. However, many of the foremen and other influential members of the different companies favor an immediate dissolution of the old organization, knowing full well that the paid system will reduce the working strength of the New-York Fire Department, and that only a few of the old men can obtain employment. These men, holding positions in the Volunteer Department, are, in nearly every instance, exempt firemen, and are wholly outside of any of the benefits that may be conferred by the new board. Ignoring the fact that every fireman who has not served his full term is as completely under the control of the new Board of Commissioners as they ever were under the old one, the exempts are quite independent in their actions and sentiments, and pay no attention to the rights of those doing active duty and not yet discharged.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS.

For the benefit of those firemen whose term of service has not yet expired, we publish the following section from the bill authorizing the establishing of a Metropolitan Fire District.

SEC. 19. All members of the present Fire Department, regularly enrolled at the time of the passage of this act, shall be returned by the present Chief Engineer under oath, to the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and all such members who shall faithfully perform their duties until regularly discharged by said commissioners, and not otherwise, shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions to which exempt firemen are entitled by the laws of this State.

It will thus be seen that in order to enjoy the benefits accorded to exempt firemen, the members not yet out of service, by reason of the non-expiration of their term of seven years, must continue to serve until the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners can supply their places, and more fully organize, when discharges will be granted to all not retained. To prove this to be the case, we call attention to another section from the new Fire Act:

SEC. 20. Immediately on the organization of said department, all persons who shall then be firemen in the City of New-York shall be under the control and government of said Metropolitan Fire Department, and if they shall so remain until they are discharged by said department, shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions allowed by the laws of the State of New-York, the same as if they served out the full term as prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York; and the said department shall have full power to discharge by resolution said firemen, or any of them, whenever they may deem proper. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of their right to, or affect their interest in, the fund known and called the New-York Fire Department Fund, or any part thereof, and the said fund shall continue to be held and administered by the present trustees of the Fire Department or their successors, but for all other purposes the present Fire Department of the City of New-York is hereby abolished.

Nothing could be more explicit than this section, coupled with the one immediately preceding it, and they both cover the whole ground so completely that no one can mistake their meaning.

MR. DECKER'S ACTION.

Chief-Engineer JOHN DECKER fought valiantly and consistently against the new law as long as there was any chance for its final defeat. As soon, however, as the Metropolitan Fire Law was declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals, he gracefully submitted, and has continued to perform duty ever since. In order that his conduct should not be misconstrued, Mr. DECKER wrote the following note to the new board:

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER N. Y. FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

Charles E. Pinckney, Esq., President Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

SIR: To your note of the 23d inst., desiring me to continue in the performance of my duties as Chief Engineer until further notice, I respectfully reply that, in accordance with my own feelings, I desire to retire from active duty, as I am not an applicant for the position; but in order to act consistently and to carry out the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Volunteer Fire Department, while the controversy relative to the constitutionality of the bill was pending, and while the public mind was fearful that the old department would refuse to perform duty, I volunteer my services to the new organization until a reasonable time shall have elapsed, sufficient for the new Board of Fire Commissioners to take charge of all matters appertaining to this department. Very respectfully,

JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met this straightforward offer in the proper spirit, and while accepting the services of Chief-Engineer DECKER, it is understood that they contemplate affording the relief desired by him.

ACTION OF THE FIREMEN.

Notwithstanding the efforts of those holding positions in some of the companies to break up the old organizations, it is gratifying to find that almost all of the down-town firemen have declared for the new order of things, and, so far as is learned, no one company below Canal-street has signified any intention of ceasing to perform active service. Up town, however, considerable trouble is encountered by several of the companies throwing up their organizations, thereby causing considerable difficulty at this juncture. But even up town the members of the companies try to do what is right, and in some instances have requested their officers to resign, elected a new set, and at once report to the commissioners their perfect willingness to continue to do duty until honorably discharged. Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 is a case in point. This company was generally reported to have disbanded, but the board was agreeably surprised yesterday by an informal report from the company, stating that having reorganized with a new board of officers, they desired to be considered as still performing fire duty. Some necessary repairs and supplies needed by the company will be at once ordered, and everything is quite harmonious in No. 13.

There were reports flying about the city and at Firemen's Hall, yesterday, that Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 33 were about disbanding, but it is the belief of consistent firemen, that the members of these companies will follow the praiseworthy example of Hook and Ladder No. 13. Several other companies are at present considering the matter of throwing up all connection with the department, but it is sincerely to be hoped that they will see the matter in its true light, and determine to do duty until regularly and honorably discharged.

While on the subject of discharges, we would state that all firemen whose term of service has expired since March 30, 1865, when the new bill was passed, are entitled to their discharge at the hands of the new board, who alone have the power to grant such discharges. Firemen who had served out their full term previous to that date can obtain their discharge in the old way.

INTENTIONS OF THE NEW BOARD.

In the contemplation of the new Paid Fire Department, the board have determined upon some startling changes. For instance, the department will consist of only thirty first-class double pump steam fire engines, with twelve men to each machine. There will be no hose carriages, the tenders to each steam engine carrying a sufficient number of lengths of hose. The reels fixed upon the tenders will carry a larger number of lengths than the present hose carriages can possibly accommodate, and as the different apparatus will be drawn by stout and powerful horses, it is believed that the number of men designated to each machine will be amply sufficient. There will be also ten Hook and Ladder Companies, when the Fire Department is fully organized.

One thing about the system contemplated worthy of especial notice is, that at a fire the members of one company will be liable for duty upon any other machine that may be in need of help. By these means all jealousy will be avoided and the firemen rendered of more use than formerly. Under the old system, a fireman did what was necessary upon his own machine, and no more, and in many instances remained in the way of those actually at work upon the fire. Their services not being required, they hung upon the corners and remained passive spectators of the scene. The companies at work got no help from these outsiders, for it was not the custom to give it.

The new engine companies will consist, as we have already stated, of twelve men each, making a total force of 360 men in the thirty companies. In the organization of each company the twelve members will consist of a foreman, assistant-foreman, one engineer, one driver, one stoker (or fireman) and seven privates. On going to a fire the whole company can ride upon their engine, and so reserve their energies for their arrival at the scene of the conflagration.

The commissioners will in a few days introduce a new style of steam engine, a specimen of the style they contemplate procuring for the entire department. This machine was built by AMOS KEAG, of Manchester, N. H., and is a fine and powerful double pump engine, manufactured with especial reference to the requirements of a paid fire department. Of greater power than those now in use, the new engine can be easily transported by the new system of traction. It is understood that the commissioners will assign this new machine to one of the down-town companies, and they will no doubt continue to introduce more of these admirable steam engines as soon as practicable.

For the present the suburban districts will retain their present organizations, and hand engines will be retained in Manhattanville, Carmansville, Harlem, &c. The few fires occurring in those districts do not call for any very extensive action, as yet, on the part of the commissioners. However, as soon as the paramount claims of the down-town districts are properly attended to, and the necessary apparatus procured for them, the upper portion of the city and he suburbs will receive due attention.

The different down-town fire companies are now in daily conference with the Board of Commissioners, in regard to numerous proposed changes in the interior arrangements of their houses, and in every instance the companies are gratified with the consideration their views meet by the board. So far we have not heard the slightest complaint on the part of those firemen who approach the board with any grievance or positive improvement to suggest. In every instance the interview resulted in an amicable and perfect understanding.

WHAT THE NEW BOARD WANT.

The budget sent in to the Board of Supervisors by the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners for the present year is as follows:

Alterations to steamers and hook and ladder trucks, alterations to and finishing such hose and fuel-tenders as may be required, and for the purchase of new first-class fire engines and tender	$70,000
Apparatus, repairs	80,000
Building stables and altering engine and truck-houses	60,000
Contingencies	7,000
Gas and fixtures	20,000
Horses, purchase of	39,000
Horse-feed, shoeing and harness	27,772
Hose, new	65,000
Salaries, commissioners	10,328
Salaries, secretary, clerks, &c	10,600
Salaries, telegraph operators	3,000
Salaries, bell-ringers	13,200
Salaries, chief and assistant engineers	8,700
Salaries, engineers for steamers	13,300
Salaries, foremen and assistant foremen	81,000
Salaries, drivers	14,000
Salaries, stokers	10,500
Salaries, tillermen	3,300
Salaries, hose and truckmen	98,000
Salaries, men for hand engines and trucks for suburbs	5,000
Supplies, telegraph	9,500
Supplies, fuel, oil, &c	50,000
Total	$600,000

The estimate of appropriation for the Metropolitan Fire Department for the year 1866 is as follows:

Apparatus, new	$50,000
Apparatus, repairs	30,000
Apparatus, contingencies	80,000
Apparatus, gas and fixtures	7,500
Houses, repairs and alterations to	20,000
Horses, purchase of	6,000
Horses, feed for	32,000
Harness, purchase and alterations to	4,000
Horse-shoeing	3,200
Hose, new	25,000
Rent	9,500
Salaries, commissioners	15,000
Salaries, clerks, messengers and yardmen	28,000
Salaries, telegraph operators	5,000
Salaries, bell-ringers	26,400
Salaries, chief and assistant engineers	17,400
Salaries, engineers for steamers	27,000
Salaries, foremen and assistants	62,000
Salaries, drivers	28,000
Salaries, stokers	21,000
Salaries, tillermen	7,000
Salaries, hose and truckmen	226,000
Supplies, fuel, oil, &c	50,000
Supplies, telegraph and extension	20,000
Total	$750,000

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD YESTERDAY.

Chief-Engineer DECKER having reported Hose Companies Nos. 18, 25 and 49 for riotous and disorderly conduct, while proceeding to and while at an alarm of fire in the Eighth District, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., these cases came up for action before the commissioners. After some discussion the papers were laid over for future consideration. Meanwhile the action of the Chief-Engineer, in locking up the houses of these companies, is sustained, and they will be debarred from doing duty until further notice.

No other business of importance was transacted at the session of the board yesterday.

Funeral of Hon. Francis Tillou.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of this well-known lawyer and politician took place yesterday morning, in the presence of a large congregation, comprising among its members numerous lay and legal friends of the deceased, at St. John's Church. The school children of the Fifth Ward, in whose welfare Mr. TILLOU had always exhibited a lively interest, manifested their respect to his memory by forming in procession, and, headed by the school officers, marched to the church, for the purpose of taking a parting look at the remains of their friend. The corpse was brought into the edifice at 10 o'clock, when the lid was removed, and those who desired to view it were gratified. The services were conducted by Drs. Dix, Weston, Ogelsby and Young, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Mr. Ellis and Rev. Mr. Cookson, at the conclusion of which the lid was replaced, the coffin removed to the hearse in attendance, and the cortége, numbering some sixteen carriages, journeyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where the deceased was interred with appropriate ceremonies. At the time of his death Mr. TILLOU was 69 years of age.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the First Maine Battery and Battery D, of Rhode Island—Report of the Soldiers' Relief Association—Donations to the Fruit Fund—Statistics of Arrivals at the New-York State Depot.

The First Maine Battery, numbering 122 men, and under the command of Capt. E. D. HALEY, arrived yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and after remaining at the Battery all day, left by the Fall River line at 5 P. M., for Augusta, Me., to be mustered out and paid off. The following officers accompany the battery: Capt. E. D. HALEY, First Lieuts. JOHN S. SNOW and JOHN GUINGS, Second Lieuts. MICHAEL MOONEY and E. FESSENDEN.

The First Maine was raised in Portland in 1861, and on the 18th of December of that year was sworn into the United States service. They formed part of the expeditionary force under BUTLER, sent down South in the Winter of 1861-2, and subsequently served under Gen. BANKS in the siege of Port Hudson. In the Nineteenth Corps they participated in the grand Valley campaign under SHERIDAN, and distinguished themselves throughout their entire term of service. During the Winter of 1863-4 every man present with them reënlisted, thus making the battery a veteran organization. The following are the battles of the First Maine Battery:

1862—Red Church, La., Sept. 8; Labachieville, La., Oct. 27.

1863—Cotton, La., Jan. 14; Bisland, La., April 12 and 13; Port Hudson (where they fired the first gun and lost one officer killed and one wounded, and 29 men killed and wounded, beside 49 horses killed,) May 27; Donaldville, La., July 13; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21; Hull Town, Va., Aug. 22; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

Battery "D," of the Rhode Island Artillery, also arrived yesterday, at 8 A. M., consisting of 92 men and four officers. They remained at the Battery until noon, when they left by special steamer, *Mary Benton*, for Providence, R. I.

This battery was raised in 1861, and was originally a two-years' organization. The old members were duly mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, while the battery was filled up with recruits at different periods. The following officers are with the battery: Capt. Elmer L. Corthell, First Lieuts. Frederick Chase and Albert E. Adams, Second Lieuts. Chas. E. Bonn and Chas. C. Gray. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863.—Chancellorsville, May 5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER, New-York State agent, desires to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the above fund:

Oriental	$4 00	Thomas C. Chardavoyne	$10 00
Wm. A. Walker	20 00		
J. W. Lester	25 00	Roschill Committee	100 00
Individual	10 00	U. S. Sanitary Commission	1,000 00
Cash, (lady)	5 00		
Cash, (stranger	6 00	Grocers' War Fund Committee	1,000 00
C. D. Van Wagner	25 00		
Bass & Clark	25 00	R. J. Randolph	10 00
W. H. & H. C. Bull	5 00	Member of the Union League Club, per G. W. B.	10 00
Samuel Willets	20 00		
Slote & Janes	10 00		

LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS CARED FOR.

During the month of June, 15,587 men applied for and obtained quarters and meals at the New-York State Agency. During the past twelve days of this present month of July, there were cared for the immense number of 40,804 men. We give the numbers taken charge of by the State Agency each day, as given in the morning reports:

July 1	1,240	July 7	3,492
July 2	2,220	July 8	2,975
July 3	5,400	July 9	4,618
July 4	8,000	July 10	4,302
July 5	3,400	July 11	3,857
July 6	2,788	July 12	3,849
Total			40,881

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT.

The second annual report of Soldiers' Relief Association, attached to the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, affords an agreeable record of patriotic labor for the benefit of the brave boys who have gone forth to fight the good cause of the Union. From this interesting document we learn that De Camp Hospital, on Davids' Island, has offered the largest field of labor during the past year. Early in May, 1864, its wards were filled with thousands of wounded and sick men. Mrs. D. W. CHAPMAN, Miss MORRIS and Miss VANDEN HEUVEL took the lead in this work, and, with some other ladies associated with them, were indefatigable, and through the entire year, (save a few days in mid Winter when the boats could not reach the island,) have been unremitting in their efforts to lessen the suffering of the brave and patient men there. Furnished liberally and constantly by earnest and patriotic friends in the city and in the country, with the delicacies and necessaries needed, they have, with singular judgment and discretion, distributed them under the direction of the surgeons and nurses; so that the most amicable relations between them and the surgeon in charge have been maintained.

The association has regularly visited the hospital at Central Park. During the Summer its wards and tents were filled, and in their almost daily visits the committee found much to do. From their own private stores they constantly sent wines, fresh fruits, jellies, cordials, tobacco, &c. They have also contributed largely in supplies to the hospitals in Annapolis, whither two of their lines went early in the Winter, to aid in the care of our released prisoners.

In the Soldiers' Depot the association has had a large increase of labor. The calls upon them have been numerous, and of a character lying outside the legitimate duties of the institution.

In concluding, the report says:

"We have received from our friends, both in this city and the country, liberal donations, both in money and material. St. George's Soldiers' Association, Stuyvesant-square, has given us their entire proceeds, amounting to 1,346 garments, ready for use. Pittsfield, Mass., has continued to forward to us most generous supplies of every kind, amounting in the past year to $2,900 28.

We have distributed during the year 4,150 garments—shirts, drawers, stockings, slippers, coats, pantaloons, handkerchiefs, etc.; also, a large number of feather pillows. To this list we must add old linen, bandages, books, stationery, tools and materials for fancy work for helpless invalids; also, canes and crutches. Of the latter we have distributed to the amount of $438 75. It should be noticed that these crutches often do service to more than the man who receives them in the first instance.

We have also received and distributed 190 gallons of blackberry brandy; 25 gallons of old domestic wines; 400 bottles of brandy, pure whiskey and cordials; 345 lbs. jellies; 450 lbs. dried fruits; 5 barrels of pickles; tobacco in large quantities; cocoa, tea, chocolate, crackers, eggs, fresh fruit, and indeed every variety of nutriment or luxury which the circumstances of the patients demanded. The amount in money value received by us from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865, is $10,576 86.

Distributed by the committee as reported to the Secretary, about $10,500—leaving a small amount of flannel, &c., on hand. These estimates do not include the material furnished from our private stores, to meet the constantly recurring wants of the patients.

The following tables exhibit the financial operations of the society:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from May 3, 1864	$118 17
Donations through various sources	1,969 00
Initiatory fees, from the managers	27 00
Donations for sick soldiers at David's Island	150 00
Donations for Thanksgiving dinner at David's Island	2,471 66
Donations for Christmas dinner at "the Depot"	150 00
Donations for Christmas tree at David's Island	10 00
Cash returned, not expended by the managers	9 16
Total	$4,842 19

EXPENSES.

Cash paid secretary for printing last years' report	$11 50
Cash paid managers for relief of soldiers and their wives	1,799 10
Cash paid managers for freight and express charges	29 53
Cash paid managers for Annapolis Hospital	196 05
Cash paid managers for Thanksgiving dinner at "the Depot,"	83 00
Cash paid managers for Thanksgiving dinner at David's Island	1,469 70
Cash paid managers for flag raised at David's Island	20 00
Cash paid managers for concert at David's Island	10 00
Cash paid managers for David's Island Hospital	185 00
Cash paid managers for Christmas festival at David's Island	200 00
Cash paid managers for Christmas festival at "the Depot"	708 68
Cash paid managers for muslin for soldier boys	8 00
Given by the association to the Dunphy Fund	45 60
Balance in treasurer's hands May 2, 1865	55 11
Total	$4,842 19

Street-Cleaning.

The contractors for cleaning the streets commenced work in earnest yesterday. In the Eighteenth Ward, at an early hour, about a dozen carts made their appearance, and the ashes and garbage, which have been accumulating for many days past, were removed. Quite a strong police force had been detailed to protect the laborers, and two or three disturbances occurred during the day. A couple of carmen, while at work in Broome-street, were attacked by the "strikers," and one of the men was seriously beaten. The police were soon on hand, and the "strikers" drew off their forces. Later in the day, an attack was made on the men cleaning the streets of the Thirteenth Ward. The police repaired to the assistance of the workmen, and arrested Peter Canfield, Thomas Fay, James Lynch, Edward Jones, Thomas Fender and Patrick McCullum. It is charged that McCULLUM struck JOB DREW, a dirt carman, with a cart rung, seriously injuring him. Justice SEANDLEY held all the prisoners but JAMES and PENDER to bail. The two latter were discharged. Officer LYON found a number of men on the corner of Broome and Ludlow streets, and believing they intended to make an assault on the men engaged in cleaning the streets, ordered them away, when PATRICK SMITH refused to go. The officer arrested SMITH and took him before Justice SHANDLEY, who discharged him with a reprimand. An assault was also made on the workmen in the Seventeenth Ward, during which several men were seriously injured.

As the carts passed along, servants, children and householders rushed into the streets, and begged the carmen to remove *their* ashes and garbage. The requests were complied with as far as possible, and the Eighteenth Ward soon assumed quite a different aspect. The streets, however, have not yet been swept. In many of the other wards carts were at work all day, commencing at an early hour in the morning.

The contractors may be said to have commenced work yesterday, but they have still much to do before the city can be said to be clean. How many laborers they had at work yesterday cannot be exactly stated, but their intention is to employ about 800 during the entire Summer. They have already purchased a considerable number of horses and carts, and will soon render themselves independent of the "strikers."

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP IN CANAL-STREET—HE LOSES DEEDS VALUED AT $15,000.

Yesterday, Mr. MILES CRAGIN, residing at Susquehanna Depot, Susquehanna County, Penn., entered a complaint before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, against DANIEL HOGAN, living at No. 604 Canal-street, charging him with grand larceny. The complainant alleges that on Tuesday night he went to sleep on a stoop in Canal-street. On awaking he missed four deeds for certain houses and tracts of land in Susquehannah County, Penn., and Broome County, in this State, made out in his name, and valued at $15,000, which were stolen while he was asleep. Soon after he awoke, the complainant alleges that HOGAN told him that if he (CRAGIN) would pay him a certain sum, he would get him all his papers. The complainant gave HOGAN $2, and the latter entered a house near by and soon returned with one of the deeds. The three others have not been recovered. Officer GUNSON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested HOGAN, and he was subsequently taken to court. The accused denied stealing the deeds, and said that he saw a boy take a package from CRAGIN'S pockett, pursued him and took one from him, returned it to CRAGIN, and claimed $2 for the service, which was given to him. HOGAN was detained for examination.

ONE OF COL. BAKER'S DETECTIVES ARRESTED—HE IS CHARGED WITH EXTORTING MONEY.

On Tuesday, JOHN M'CULLOUGH, who keeps a public house at No. 135 Liberty-street, applied to Justice HOGAN for a warrant against EDWARD MALOY, formerly a government detective under Col. BAKER. The complainant alleges that MALOY told him that he had a warrant for his arrest with instructions to take him to Washington, where he would be confined in the Old Capitol Prison, and it might be months before he was granted a hearing. Although M'CULLOUGH was innocent, he says that rather than be separated from his family and have his business interrupted he paid MALOY $200, the latter agreeing to tear up both the warrant and complaint. Yesterday Justice HOGAN issued a warrant, and Detective SLOWY arrested MALOY at his residence in Bleecker-street, near Mulberry. On appearing before the Magistrate MALOY acknowledged that he had received $200 from M'CULLOUGH, but said he had rendered the complainant a service which was equivalent to the money paid him. The following is the substance of the deposition of Mr. M'CULLOUGH:

John M'Collough, of No. 135 Liberty-street, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 6th day of May last, during his absence, a letter was left at his place requesting him to meet Edward Maloy, the writer of the note, that night at a public house on the corner of Prince and Greene streets, at 8 o'clock; deponent went to the place mentioned where he met Maloy; Maloy informed M'Colleugh that he had a warrant for his arrest, issued by Col. Baker, and that he (Maloy) had orders to take him to Washington and confine him in the Old Capitol Prison; deponent asked Maloy on what grounds the warrant was issued, when Maloy informed him that an affidavit had been filed with said Baker, by a seaman named John Savage, who was recognized as a deserter from the United States army; that Savage had been arrested in Washington, and on his arrest had given information that deponent had compelled him to enlist in the navy, and that deponent had wrongfully obtained $200 of his bounty—charging deponent with the crime of causing him to desert, and further defrauding him (the said Savage) out of his bounty; that he (Maloy) had strict orders to take deponent to Washington at six o'clock that evening, but not finding him home, left the note and returned to Baker's office and reported deponent's absence from the city, but as he had found him now he should take him forthwith that night, and it was likely that deponent would have to remain in prison some three months before he had a hearing; deponent, believing the statements of Maloy, and that he was going to take him from his family and the city, asked Maloy what effect it would have if he would pay the $200 alleged to have been received from Savage; Maloy said that if deponent paid him the money then, he would tear up the warrant and affidavit before six o'clock the next morning, and that deponent would have no further trouble in the matter; that deponent then proposed to Maloy to go down to deponent's house and get the money; that Maloy refused to go or let deponent go, declaring that he must leave with deponent for Washington on the ten o'clock train that night, and that his time was short, but that he (Maloy) had a friend who would go to deponent's wife and get the money; that thereupon Maloy's friend was dispatched to his wife and got the money; and on deponent receiving the $200 he handed it to Maloy, and that Maloy then and there released him; deponent charges that he gave the said $200 to the said Edward Maloy, under fear of being taken from this city and imprisoned in Washington, to the great injury of his person and property; deponent further says that he has since learned that no affidavit had ever been made against him by the said Savage or any person else, and that said Maloy had no warrant for his arrest; that he had known Maloy to be in Col. Baker's employ, and as the said Baker and his employes were about that time arresting citizens in this city and dragging them to Washington to be imprisoned, though deponent knew that he had not committed the offence alleged by Maloy against him, yet under the threats of Maloy taking deponent from his family and home, and the dread and fear of being imprisoned, induced him to part with the money aforesaid; wherefore deponent prays that Edward Maloy aforesaid, for the felony and crime aforesaid, may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs.

MALOY will be examined to-day by Justice HOGAN.

PRIZE-FIGHT IN BROADWAY—ARREST OF THE PRINCIPALS.

Early yesterday morning Officer MCGLOIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, learned that two young men named WM. TEMPLE and DANIEL BIDDLE were about to engage in a prize-fight on the second floor of building No. 638 Broadway, kept by WM. (alias "Butt") ALLEN. The fact was reported to Capt. WILLIAMSON, and that officer directed Sergt. GLENNY, with several men, to stop the fight. On reaching the place the fight was over, and when the cry of "Police" was raised, the principals and seconds leaped from the rear windows to the yard and attempted to escape. TEMPLE and BIDDLE, however, were arrested, and held in $500 bail by Justice HOGAN to keep the peace for six months. Both of the men were badly bruised.

Fourth District Police Court—Before Justice Connolly.

LIBELS AGAINST EDWIN JAMES IN FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Yesterday Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the well-known English lawyer, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court, and directed his attention to two libels which had appeared in the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, and which had been copied into other English papers, arising out of a case which had been before Justice CONNOLLY for judicial investigation. Mr. JAMES said that one of the libels referred to himself, and that the other was an attack upon the Judge. After reading the articles, Judge CONNOLLY said that they were scandalous and untrue, and were gross misrepresentations of what had occurred in his court. On the complaint of HENRY WILSON against HENRY HAYWOOD (obtaining money under false pretences) he had fully investigated the case, and there was not the slightest imputation upon the conduct of Mr. JAMES or his firm; on the contrary he had acted honorably throughout the whole transaction. Upon the other charge against HAYWARD, (sending a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money,) the Judge said that after a very careful examination of the evidence, he had decided to commit HAYWARD for trial.

Mr. JAMES apologized to the Judge for bringing the subject to his notice; he had treated with contempt the many absurd statements which had appeared in the English press about him since his residence in this country, but as these statements pretended to be an account of a judicial proceeding, he deemed it proper, as he could not discover the author, to bring the subject to the notice of the court.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

JOHN HENRY, who is said to be a young burglar, was arrested early yesterday morning, by Officer MOSBACK, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while coming out of the shoe-store of THOS. MCGRATH, No. 213 East Nineteenth-street, with two pairs of boots in his hands, which he had stolen, having forced open the door of the store. While taking the prisoner to the station-house, the officer was struck a powerful blow on the head. HENRY then attempted to escape, but was compelled to submit after a brief struggle, and was locked up. A loaded revolver and skeleton key were found in his possession. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial, without bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Early yesterday morning JOHN JOHNSTON, of No. 101 Greene-street, was knocked down and robbed of $75 in Prince-street, near Wooster, by FRANK FOX. Officer KELLY, of the Eighth Precinct, saw the robbery, and arrested FOX, but not until the latter had disposed of the money. Justice DODGE committed the accused, in default of $2,500 bail.

Base Ball.

RESOLUTE OF BROOKLYN VS. EMPIRE OF NEW-YORK.—The first match between these clubs took place yesterday afternoon on the Union Ball ground, Brooklyn, E. D., and despite the fact that the rain fell during the first five innings of the game quite a large crowd were present to witness the game, the majority standing out in the rain for an hour or more. Neither club appeared on the field in their full strength, the Empires being minus three of their nine and the Resolutes four; but both clubs had good substitutes to represent the absentees. The Resolutes led in the first innings, but the close of the fourth saw their opponents in the van by a score of 12 to 3. The Resolutes, however, pulled up handsomely afterward, the close of the eighth inning leaving the total 24 to 24. In the last innings, which was quite an exciting period of the game, the Empires scored 5 runs to their opponents 2, thus winning by the total score of 29 to 26. This is the best score the Resolutes have made this season, and it was a creditable result. The following is the score:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
Westervelt, c. f.	3	4	Lockwood, c.	3	4
Wilson, l. f.	5	2	F. Rogers, 2d b.	4	2
Duncan, 3d b.	2	4	McCutcheon, s. s.	3	3
Rydery s. s.	6	0	Kelly, p.	3	3
Williamson, r. f.	4	2	Wilson, 3d b.	2	4
Miller, 1st b.	1	5	Warnock, c. f.	3	3
Russell, 2d b.	2	4	Carhart, r. f.	3	2
Kelley, c.	2	4	S. McCutcheon, 1b.	4	2
Martin, p.	2	4	A. Rogers, l. f.	3	3
Total	27	29	Total	27	26

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Empire	0	6	2	4	4	3	2	3	5	—29
Resolute	3	0	0	0	8	6	1	6	2	—26

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CUYLER and HOFFMAN.
Fly-catches made—Empire, 13; Resolute, 7.
Time of game—3 hours 15 minutes.

GOTHAM VS. ATLANTIC.

These clubs play their first game this season at Hoboken to-morrow.

EAGLE VS. ECKFORD.

The Eagle Club will visit Brooklyn, to-morrow, at 3 P. M., to play their annual game with the Eckford Club, on the Union Ball Grounds.

Evening Exchange.

$130,000 Am. Gold		141¾	300 Cleve. & Pitts		69¾
5,000	do	141¾	200	do	b3 69¾
10,000 Ohio. & M. C		26¾	100 Chi. & R. I		109
200 N. Y. Cen. R		96	100 Chi. & N. W		29¾
200	do	s10 96	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr		63¾
100	do	s8 96¼	100	do	b3 63¾
500	do	s3 96	100	do	b3 63¾
19 Erie Railway		78¾	100	do	s3 63¾
300	do	b3 75¾	500	do	s30 63
100 Reading R		100¾	200	do	63¾
700 Mich. S. & N. I		s3 66¾	100 Quick. Min. Co		69¾
1300	do	66¾	100	do	s3 63¾
100 Canton Co		41¾			

Market not very active. Gold 141¾ at the close of report.

[Advertisement.]

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS,
They never fail.

This great stomachic healer, so long and favorably known to the American public, is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For dyspepsia, heartburn, headache, dizziness, ague, liver complaints, pains in the side and back, &c., it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and its immediate beneficial effect. Try it, ye dyspeptics, and be cured!

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Saf